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A
CONTINUATION
OF A
VOYAGE
TO
NEW-HOLLAND, &c.
In the Year 1699.

Wherein are described

The Islands *Timor*, *Rotte* and *Anabao*. A Passage between the Islands *Timor* and *Anabao*. *Copang* and *Laphao* Bays. The Islands *Omba*, *Fetter*, *Bande* and *Bird*. A Description of the Coast of *New-Guinea*. The Islands *Pulo Sabuda*, *Cockle*, *King William's*, *Providence*, *Garret Dennis*, *Ant. Cave's* and *St John's*. Also a new Passage between *N. Guinea* and *Nova Britannia*. The Islands *Ceram*, *Bonao*, *Bouro*, and several Islands before unknown. The Coast of *Java*, and Streights of *Sunda*. Author's Arrival at *Batavia*, *Cape of Good Hope*, *St. Helens*, *I. Ascension*, &c.

Their Inhabitants, Customs, Trade, &c. Harbours, Soil, Birds, Fish, &c. Trees, Plants, Fruits, &c.

Illustrated with Maps and Draughts: Also divers Birds, Fishes, &c. not found in this part of the World, Ingraven on Eighteen Copper-Plates.

Vol. 3. Part 2.

By Captain *William Dampier*.

London, Printed by *W. Botham*; for *James Knapton*, at the *Crown* in *St Paul's Church-Yard*. 1709.

A
CONTINUATION
OF A
VOYAGE

TO
NEW-HOLLAND
IN THE YEAR 1699.



58/6

By Captain W. Dampier.

London, Printed by W. Baskett, for James Knapton,
at the Crown in St. Pauls Church-yard, 1705.

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New Holland. Fault of the Charts. A Dutch Fort, called Concordia. The Island of the A's. The Island of Anabao described. The A's Fault.

DAMPIER's Voyages.

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the Island. Port Schell. Further description of the Island. The A's departure from the Coast of New Holland, with the Reasons of it. Water-Snakes. The A's arrival at the Island Timor. Search for fresh Water on the South-side of the Island, in vain. Fault of the Charts. The Island Rotee. A Passage between the Islands Timor and Anabao. Fault

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New Holland.

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Fault of the Charts. A Dutch Fort, called Concordia. Their Suspicion of the A. The Island Anabao described. The A's Parly with the Governour of the Dutch Fort. They, with great difficulty, obtain leave to Water. Copang Bay. Coasting along the North side of Timor. They find Water and an Anchoring-place. A Description of a small Island, seven Leagues East from the Watering Bay. Laphao Bay. How the A. was treated by the Portugeze there. Designs of making further searches upon and about the Island. Port Sefial. Return to Babao in Copang Bay. The A's entertainment at the Fort of Concordia. His stay seven weeks at Babao.

I Had spent about five Weeks in ranging off and on the Coast of New Holland, a Length of about three hundred Leagues; and had put in at three several places, to see what there might be

New Holland.

be thereabouts worth discovering; and at the same time to recruit my flock of fresh Water and Provisions for the further Discoveries I purposed to attempt on the *Terra Australis*. This large and hitherto almost unknown Tract of Land, is situated so very advantageously in the richest Climates of the World, the *Torrid* and *Temperate Zones*; having in it especially all the advantages of the *Torrid Zone*, as being known to reach from the *Equator* it self (within a Degree) to the *Tropick of Capricorn*, and beyond it; that in coasting round it, which I design'd by this Voyage, if possible; I could not but hope to meet with some fruitful Lands, Continent or Islands, or both, productive of any of the rich Fruits, Drugs, or Spices, (perhaps Minerals also, &c.) that are in the other parts of the *Torrid Zone*, under equal Parallels of Latitude; at least a Soil and Air capable of such, upon transplanting them hither, and Cultivation. I meant also to make as diligent a Survey as I could, of the several smaller Islands, Shores, Capes, Bays, Creeks, and Harbours, fit as well for Shelter as Defense, upon fortifying them; and of the Rocks and Shoals, the Soundings, Tides, and Currents, Winds and Weather, Variation, &c. Whatever might be beneficial

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ficial for Navigation, Trade, or Settlement ; or be of use to any who should prosecute the same Designs hereafter ; to whom it might be serviceable to have so much of their work done to their hands ; which they might advance and perfect by their own repeated Experiences ; as there is no Work of this kind brought to perfection at once. I intended especially to observe what Inhabitants I should meet with, and to try to win them over to somewhat of Traffick and useful Intercourse, as there might be Commodities among any of them that might be fit for Trade or Manufacture, or any found out in which they might be employed. Though as to the *New Hollanders* hereabouts, by the Experience I had had of their Neighbours formerly, I expected no great matters from them.

With such Views as these, I set out at first from *England* ; and would, according to the Method I proposed formerly [Vol. I.] have gone Westward, through the *Magellanick* Streight, or round *Terra del Fuego* rather, that I might have begun my Discoveries upon the Eastern and least known side of the *Terra Australis*. But that way 'twas not possible for me to go, by reason of the time of Year in which I came out : For I must have been compassing the South of *America* in a very

New Holland.

very high Latitude, in the depth of the Winter there. I was therefore necessitated to go Eastward by the *Cape of Good Hope*; and when I should be past it, 'twas requisite I should keep in a pretty high Latitude, to avoid the general Trade-winds that would be against me, and to have the benefit of the Variable Winds: By all which I was in a manner unavoidably determin'd to fall in first with those parts of *New Holland* I have hitherto been describing. For should it be ask'd why at my first making that Shore, I did not coast it to the Southward, and that way try to get round to the East of *New Holland* and *New Guinea*; I confess I was not for spending my time more than was necessary in the higher Latitudes; as knowing that the Land there could not be so well worth the discovering, as the Parts that lay nearer the Line, and more directly under the Sun. Besides, at the time when I should come first on *New Holland*, which was early in the Spring, I must, had I stood Southward, have had for some time a great deal of Winter-weather, increasing in severity, though not in time, and in a place altogether unknown; which my Men, who were heartless enough to the Voyage at best, would never have born, after

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so long a Run as from *Brazil* hither.

For these Reasons therefore I chose to coast along to the Northward, and so to the East, and so thought to come round by the South of *Terra Australis* in my return back, which should be in the Summer-season there : And this Passage back also I now thought I might possibly be able to shorten, should it appear, at my getting to the East Coast of *New Guinea*; that there is a Channel there coming out into these Seas, as I now suspected, near *Rosemary Island* : Unless the high Tides and great Indraught thereabout should be occasion'd by the Mouth of some large River ; which hath often low Lands on each side of its Outlet, and many Islands and Sholes lying at its Entrance. But I rather thought it a Channel or Streight, than a River : And I was afterwards confirmed in this Opinion, when, by coasting *New Guinea*, I found that other parts of this great Tract of *Terra Australis*, which had hitherto been represented as the Shore of a Continent, were certainly Islands ; and 'tis probably the same with *New Holland* : Though for Reasons I shall afterwards shew, I could not return by the way I propos'd to my self, to fix the Discovery. All that I had now seen from the
La-

New Holland.

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Latitude of 27 d. South to 25, which is *Sharks-Bay*; and again from thence to *Rosemary Islands*, and about the Latitude of 20; seems to be nothing but Ranges of pretty large Islands against the Sea, whatever might be behind them to the Eastward, whether Sea or Land, Continent or Islands.

But to proceed with my Voyage. Though the Land I had seen as yet, was not very inviting, being but barren towards the Sea, and affording me neither fresh Water, nor any great store of other Refreshments, nor so much as a fit place for careening; yet I stood out to Sea again, with thoughts of coasting still along Shore (as near as I could) to the North Eastward, for the further discovery of it: Perswading my self, that at least the place I anchor'd at in my *Voyage round the World*, in the Latitude of 16 deg. 15 min. from which I was not now far distant, would not fail to afford me sweet Water upon digging, as it did then; For the brackish Water I had taken in here, though it serv'd tolerably well for boiling, was yet not very wholesome.

With these Intentions I put to Sea on the 5th of September 1699, with a gentle Gale, sounding all the way; but was quickly induc'd to alter my design. For

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I had not been out above Day, but I found that the Sholes among which I was engaged all the while on the Coast, and was like to be engag'd in, would make it a very tedious thing to sail along by the Shore, or to put in where I might have occasion. I therefore edged farther off to Sea, and so deepned the Water from eleven to thirty-two Fathom. The next day, being *September* the 6th, we could but just discern the Land, though we had then no more than about thirty Fathom, uncertain Soundings; For even while we were out of sight of Land, we had once but seven Fathom, and had also great and uncertain Tides whirling about, that made me afraid to go near a Coast so shallow, where we might be soon a-ground, and yet have but little Wind to bring us off: For should a Ship be near a Shole, she might be hurl'd upon it unavoidably by a strong Tide, unless there should be a good Wind to work her and keep her off. Thus also on the seventh day we saw no Land, though our Water decreas'd again to twenty-six Fathom; for we had deepned it, as I said, to thirty.

This Day we saw two Water-snakes, different in shape from such as we had formerly seen. The one was very small, though long; the other long and as big

as a Mans Leg, having a red Head; ^{An. 1699.} which I never saw any have, before or since. We had this Day, Lat. 16 d. 9 m. by Observation.

I was by this time got to the North of the Place I had thought to have put in at, where I dug Wells in my former Voyage; and though I knew by the Experience I had of it then, that there was a deep entrance in thither from the Eastward; yet by the Sholes I had hitherto found so far stretcht on this Coast, I was afraid I should have the same Trouble to coast all along afterwards beyond that place; And besides the danger of running almost continually amongst Sholes on a strange Shore, and where the Tides were strong and high; I began to be- think my self, that a great part of my Time must have been spent in beating about a Shore I was already almost weary off, which I might employ with greater satisfaction to my mind, and better hopes of success, in going forward to *New Guinea*. Add to this the particular danger I should have been in upon a Lee-Shore, such as is here describ'd, when the North-West Monsoon should once come in; the ordinary season of which was not now far off, though this Year it staid beyond the common season: And it comes on storming at first, with Tornadoes,

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madocs, violent Gusts, &c. Wherefore quitting the thoughts of putting in again at *New Holland*, I resolv'd to steer away for the Island *Timor*; where, besides getting fresh Water, I might probably expect to be furnished with Fruits, and other Refreshments to recruit my Men, who began to droop; some of them being already to my great grief, afflicted with the Scurvy, which was likely to increase upon them and disable them, and was promoted by the Brackish Water they took in last for boiling their Oatmeal. 'Twas now also towards the latter end of the dry season; when I might not probably have found Water so plentifully upon Digging at that part of *New Holland*, as when I was there before in the wet season. And then, considering the time also that I must necessarily spend in getting in to the Shore, through such Shoals as I expected to meet with; or in going about to avoid them; and in digging of Wells when I should come thither: I might very well hope to get to *Timor*, and find fresh Water there, as soon as I could expect to get it at *New Holland*; and with less trouble and danger.

On the 8th of *September* therefore, shaping our Course for *Timor*, we were in Lat. 15d. 37m. We had twenty six fathom,

fathom, Course-land ; and we saw one *An. 1699.*
Whale. We found them lying most commonly near the Shore, or in Shole Water. This day we also saw some small white Clouds ; the first that we had seen since we came out of *Sharks Bay*. This was one sign of the approach of the North-North-West Monsoon. Another sign was the shifting of the Winds ; for from the time of our coming to our last Anchoring place, the Sea-Breezes which before were Easterly and very strong, had been whiffing about and changing gradually from the East to the North, and thence to the West, blowing but faintly, and now hanging mostly in some point of the West. This Day the Winds were at South-West by West, blowing very faint ; and the 9th day we had the Wind at North-West by North, but then pretty fresh ; and we saw the Clouds rising more and thicker in the North West. This night at twelve we lay by for a small low sandy Island, which I reckoned my self not far from. The next morning at Sun-rising we saw it from the Top-mast-head, right a-head of us ; and at noon were up within a Mile of it : When, by a good Observation, I found it to lye in 13 d. 55 m. I have mentioned it in my first Vol. pag. 461. but my Account then made it to lie

Several sorts of Birds.

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I did not anchor here, nor send my Boat ashore; there being no appearance of getting any thing on that spot of Sand, besides Birds that were good for little: Though had I not been in haste, I would have taken some of them. So I made the best of my way to *Timor*; and on the 11th in the afternoon we saw ten small Land-birds, about the bigness of Larks, that flew away North West. The 13th we saw a great many Sea-snakes. One of these, of which I saw great Numbers and Variety in this Voyage, was large, and all black: I never saw such another for his Colour.

We had now had for some days small Gales, from the South South West to the North North West, and the Sky still more cloudy, especially in the Mornings and Evenings. The 14th it look'd very black in the North West all the day; and a little before Sun-set we saw, to our great Joy, the tops of the high Mountains of *Timor*, peeping out of the Clouds.

Clouds, which had before covered them, *An. 1699.*
as they did still the lower parts.

We were now running directly towards the middle of the Island, on the South side: But I was in some doubt whether I should run down along Shore on this South-side towards the East-end; or pass about the West-end, and so range along on the North-side, and go that way towards the East-end: But as the Winds were now Westerly, I thought it best to keep on the South-side, till I should see how the Weather would prove; For, as the Island lies, if the Westerly Winds continued and grew tempestuous, I should be under the Lee of it, and have smooth Water, and so could go along shore more safely and easily on this South-side: I could sooner also run to the East-end, where there is the best shelter, as being still more under the Lee of the Island when those Winds blow. Or if, on the other side, the Winds should come about again to the Eastward, I could but turn back again, (as I did afterwards;) and passing about the West-end, could there prosecute my search on the North side of the Island for Water, or Inhabitants, or a good Harbour, or whatever might be useful to me. For both sides of the Island were hitherto alike to me, being wholly unacquainted

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acquainted here; only as I had seen it at a distance in my former Voyage: [See Vol. I. pag. 460.]

I had heard also, that there were both *Dutch* and *Portuguese* Settlements on this Island; but whereabouts, I knew not: However, I was resolved to search about till I found, either one of these Settlements, or Water in some other place.

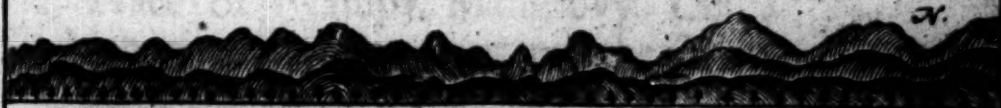
It was now almost Night, and I did not care to run near the Land in the dark, but clapt on a Wind, and stood off and on till the next Morning, being *September 15th*, when I steered in for the Island, which now appear'd very plain, being high, double and treble Land, very remarkable, on whatever side you view it. See a sight of it in two parts, *Table V. N°. 1. aa.* At three in the Afternoon we anchored in fourteen fathom, soft black oasy ground, about a Mile from the Shore. See two sights more of the Coast, in *Table V. N°. 2. 3.* and the Island it self in the *Particular Map*; which I have here inserted, to shew the Course of the Voyage from hence to the Eastward; as the *General Map*, set before the *Title Vol. III. Par. I.* shews the Course of the whole Voyage. But in making the *Particular Map*, I chose to begin only with *Timor*, that I might not, by extending it too far, be forced

N^o 1

S. W. S. W.



Thus Shews Part of the Isl. of Timor Lat: 9.44 Dist. 5 L.

N^o 2.

Thus Shews the Land in Lat: 9.26 Dist: 1 L.

N^o 3.

Thus Shews the Land in Lat: 9.26 Dist: 1 L.

N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.

N. E. S. N.

N^o 4.

Thus Shews the Isl: Rote to the S. W. ward

S. W.



of Timor at the S. W. end Dist: 9 L.

N^o 5.Thus Shews Timor and the Isl: Ananabao opening in one Dist: 10 L. the letter T Shews the going in between y^e two Isl.

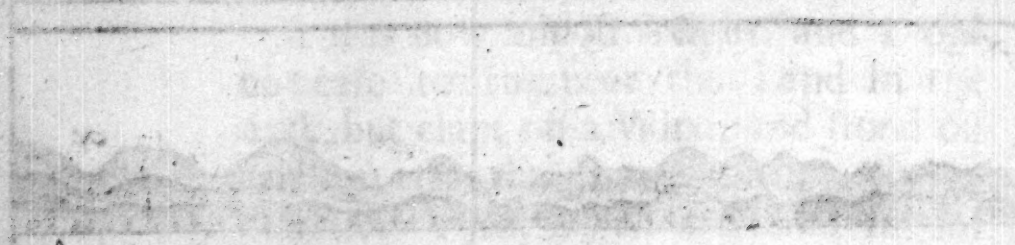
W. N. W.

T

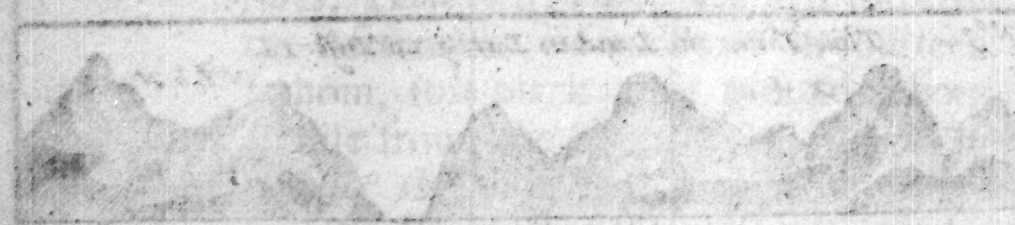




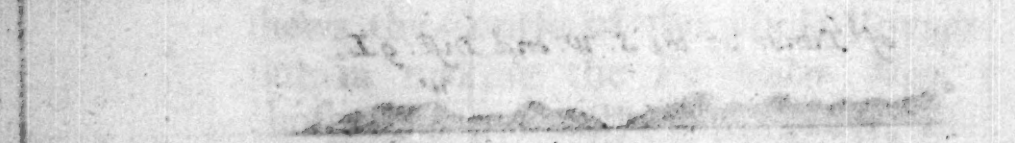
1. The first of the mountains of the world is the Himalayas, which are the highest mountains in the world.



2. The second of the mountains of the world is the Andes, which are the highest mountains in South America.



3. The third of the mountains of the world is the Alps, which are the highest mountains in Europe.



4. The fourth of the mountains of the world is the Rockies, which are the highest mountains in North America.

forced to contract the Scale too much among the Islands, &c. of the New Guinea Coast; which I chiefly designed it for.

The Land by the Sea, on this South side, is low and sandy, and full of tall Streight-bodied Trees like Pines, for about two hundred Yards inwards from the Shore. Beyond that, further in towards the Mountains, for a Breadth of about three Miles more or less, there is a Tract of swampy Mangrovy Land, which runs all along between the sandy Land of the Shore on one side of it, and the Feet of the Mountains on the other. And this low Mangrovy Land is overflown every Tide of Flood, by the Water that flows into it through several Mouths or Openings in the outer sandy Skirt against the Sea. We came to an Anchor right against one of these Openings; and presently I went in my Boat to search for fresh Water, or get Speech of the Natives; for we saw Smoaks, Houses, and Plantations against the sides of the Mountains, not far from us. It was ebbing Water before we got ashore, though the Water was still high enough to float us in without any great Trouble. After we were within the Mouth, we found a large Salt-Water Lake, which we hoped might bring us up through the

An. 1699.

the Mangroves to the fast Land : But before we went further, I went ashore on the sandy Land by the Sea side, and look'd about me; but saw there no sign of fresh Water. Within the sandy Bank, the Water forms a large Lake : Going therefore into the Boat again, we rowed up the Lake towards the firm Land, where no doubt there was fresh Water; could we come at it. We found many Branches of the Lake entring within the Mangrove Land, but not beyond it. Of these we left some on the Right-hand, and some on the Left, still keeping in the biggest Channel ; which still grew smaller, and at last so narrow, that we could go no farther, ending among the Swamps and Mangroves. We were then within a Mile of some Houses of the *Indian* Inhabitants, and the firm Land by the sides of the Hills ; But the Mangroves thus stopping our way, we return'd as we came : But it was almost dark before we reach'd the Mouth of the Creek. 'Twas with much ado that we got out of it again ; for it was now low Water, and there went a rough short Sea on the Bar ; which, however, we past over without any damage, and went aboard.

The next Morning at five we weigh'd, and stood along Shore to the Eastward,

The I. Timor.

27

An. 1698.

Eastward, making use of the Sea and Land-Breezes. We found the Sea-Breezes here from the S. S. E. to the S. S. W. the Land-Breezes from the N. to the N. E. We coasted along about twenty Leagues, and found it all a streight, bold, even Shore, without Points, Creeks or Inlets for a Ship: And there is no anchoring full within a Mile or a Mile and an half of the Shore. We saw scarce any Opening fit for our Boats; and the fast Land was still barricado'd with Mangroves: So that here was no hope to get Water; nor was it likely that there should be hereabouts any *European* Settlement, since there was no sign of a Harbour.

The Land appear'd pleasant enough to the Eye: For the sides and tops of the Mountains were cloath'd with Woods mix'd with Savannahs; and there was a Plantation of the *Indian* Natives, where we saw the Coco-Nuts growing, and could have been glad to have come at some of them. In the Draught I had with me, a Shole was laid down hereabouts; but I saw nothing of it, going or coming; and so have taken no notice of it in my Map.

Weary of running thus fruitlessly along the South side of the Island to the Eastward, I resolv'd to return the way I came, and compassing the West end of the Island,



land, make a search along the North side of it. The rather, because the North-North-West Monsoon, which I had design'd to be shelter'd from by coming the way I did, did not seem to be near at hand, as the ordinary Season of them required; but on the contrary I found the Winds returning again to the South-Eastward; and the Weather was fair, and seem'd likely to hold so; and consequently the North-North-West Monsoon was not like to come in yet. I considered therefore that by going to the North side of the Island, I should there have the smooth Water, as being the Lee-side as the Winds now were; and hoped to have better riding at Anchor or Landing on that side, than I could expect here, where the Shore was so lined with Mangroves.

Accordingly, the 18th about Noon I altered my Course, and steered back again towards the South-West end of the Island. This day we struck a Dolphin; and the next day saw two more, but struck none. We also saw a Whale.

In the Evening we saw the Island *Rotee*, and another Island to the South of it, not seen in my Map; both lying near the South-West end of *Timor*. On both these Islands we saw Smoaks by Day,

The II Timor.

19

Aug 1699

Day, and Fires by Night, as we had
 seen on Timor ever since we fell in with
 it. I was told afterwards by the Portu-
 guese, that they had Sugar works on the
 Island Rasee; but I knew nothing of that
 now; and the Coast appearing generally
 dry and barren, only here and there a
 Spot of Trees, I did not attempt Ancho-
 ring there, but stood over again to the
 Timor Coast. BOB 1691
 September the 21st in the Morning,
 being near Timor, I saw a pretty large
 Opening, which immediately I entered
 with my Ship, sounding as I went in.
 But had no ground till I came within the
 East point of the Mouth of the Opening,
 where I Anchored in nine Fathoms, a
 League from the Shore. The distance
 from the East side to the West side of
 this Opening was about five Leagues.
 But whereas I thought this was only an
 Inlet or large Sound, I ran a great
 way into the Island Timor, I found after-
 wards that it was a Passage between the
 West end of Timor and another small I-
 land called *Arumabao* or *Anabao*: into
 which Mistake I was led by my Sea-
 Chart, which represented both sides of
 the Opening as parts of the same Coast,
 and called all of it Timor. See all this
 rectified, and a View of the whole Passage,
 now stood over. C
 Taking

An. 1699. *As I found it, in a small Map I have made*
of it. in Table VII. N. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.
 I designed to Sail into this Opening
 till I should come to firm Land; for the
 Shore was all set thick with Mangroves
 by the sea, on each side, which
 were very green, as were also other
 Trees more within Land. We had now
 but little Wind, therefore I sent my
 Boat away, to sound, and to let me
 know by signs what depth of Water
 they met with, if under eight Fathom;
 but if more, I order'd them to go on,
 and make no signs. At eleven that Morn-
 ing, having a pretty fresh Gale, I weighed,
 and made Sail after my Boat, but edg'd
 over more to the West shore, because I
 saw many smaller Openings there, and
 was in hopes to find a good Harbour
 where I might secure the Ship. For then
 I could with more safety send my Boats
 to seek for fresh Water. I had not sailed
 far, before the Wind came to the South-
 East and blew so strong, that I could not
 with safety venture nearer that side, it
 being a like shore. Besides, my Boat
 was on the East side of the Timber Coast;
 for the other was, as I found afterwards,
 the *Anab* Shore, and the great Open-
 ing I was now in, was the Strait be-
 tween that Island and *Timon*; towards
 which I now tack'd and stood over.

Taking

N^o 1



N^o 2.

Thus Shews the Land to the westward of y^e watering Place D. & L.

N. E.

N^o 3.

A smal Steep Isl.

N^o 4.

Thus Shews y^e Land to the westward of y^e watering Place D. & L. S. E. W. & W.

N^o 5.

Thus Shews the Land at Anchor Dist. from Shore $\frac{1}{2}$ a Mile y^e Compass Representing y^e Place of y^e Shipp.



N^o 6.

Thus Shews the Land as wee Ride of the Towne Lephao

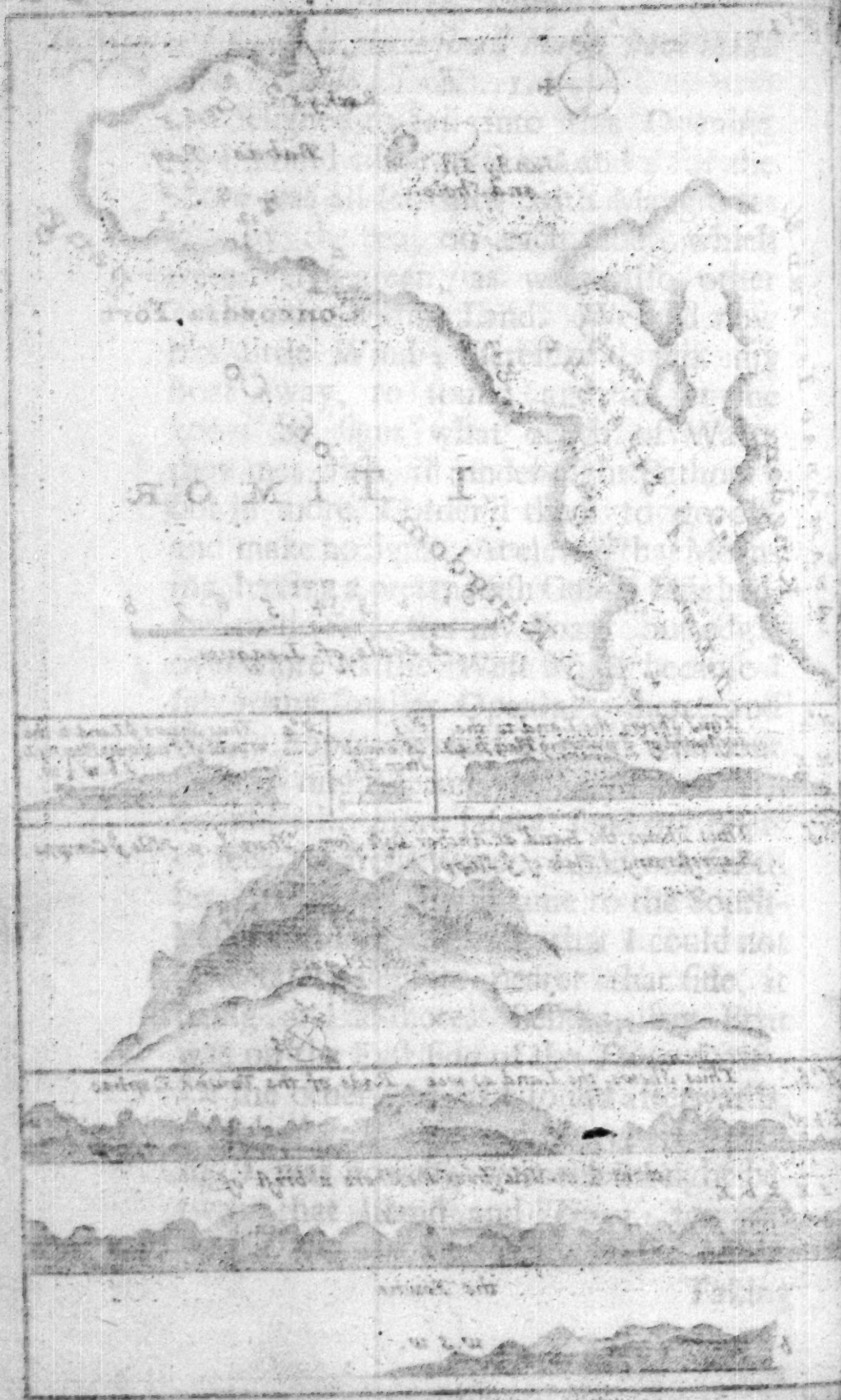
E. b. N.

S. E. & b. E.

about $\frac{1}{2}$ a Mile from the Shore a brest of

the Towne

W. S. W.



Taking up my Boat therefore, I ran under the *Timor* side, and at three a Clock anchored in twenty-five Fathom, half a Mile from the Shore. That part of the South-West Point of *Timor*, where we Anchored in the Morning, bore now South by West, distance three Leagues. And another Point of the Island bore North-North-East, distance two Leagues.

Not long after, we saw a Sloop coming about the Point last mentioned, with *Dutch* Colours, which I found, upon sending my Boat aboard, belonged to a *Dutch* Fort, (the only one they have in *Timor*) about 5 Leagues from hence, call'd *Concordia*. The Governour of the Fort was in the Sloop, and about forty Soldiers with him. He appear'd to be somewhat surpris'd at our coming this way; which it seems is a Passage scarce known to any but themselves; as he told the Men I sent to him in my Boat. Neither did he seem willing that we should come near their Fort for Water. He said also, that he did not know of any Water on all that part of the Island, but only at the Fort; and that the Natives would kill us, if they met us ashore. By the small Arms my Men carried with them in the Boat, they took us to be Pirates, and would not easily believe the Account my Men gave them.

of what we were, and whence we came. They said that about two Years before this, there had been a stout Ship of French Pirates here, and that after having been suffered to Water, and to refresh themselves, and been kindly used, they had on a sudden gone among the Indians, Subjects of the Fort, and plunder'd them and burnt their Houses. And the Portuguese here told us afterwards, that those Pirates, whom they also had entertain'd, had burnt their Houses, and had taken the Dutch Fort, (though the Dutch car'd not to own so much,) and had driven the Governour and Factory among the wild Indians their Enemies. The Dutch told my Men further, that they could not but think we had of several Nations (as is usual with Pirate Vessels) in our Ship, and particularly some Dutch Men, though all the Discourse was in French; (for I had not one who could speak Dutch:) Or else, since the common Draughts make no Passage between Timor and Anabao, but lay down both as one Island; they said they suspected we had plundered some Dutch Ship of their particular Draughts, which they are forbid to part with.

With these Jealousies the Sloop returned towards their Fort, and my Boat came back with this News to me: But I was not discouraged at this News; not doubting

doubting but I should persuade them better, when I should come to talk with them. So the next Morning I weighed and stood towards the Fort. The Winds were somewhat against us, so that we could not go very fast, being obliged to tack two or three times: And coming near the farther end of the Passage between *Timor* and *Anabao*, we saw many Houses on each side not far from the Sea, and several Boats lying by the Shore. The Land on both sides was pretty high, appearing very dry and of a reddish Colour, but highest on the *Timor* side. The Trees on either side were but small, the Woods thin, and in many places the Trees were dry and withered.

The Island *Anamabao* or *Anabao*, is not very big, not exceeding ten Leagues in length, and four in breadth; yet it has two Kingdoms in it, viz. that of *Anamabao* on the East side towards *Timor*, and the North-East end; and that of *Anabao*, which contains the South-West end and the West side of the Island: but I know not which of them is biggest. The Natives of both are of the *Indian* kind, of a swarthy Copper colour, with black lank Hair. Those of *Anamabao* are in League with the *Dutch*, as these afterwards told me, and with the Natives of the Kingdom of *Copang* in *Timor*,

An. 1699. over-against them, in which the *Dutch* Fort *Concordia* stands: But they are said to be inveterate Enemies to their Neighbours of *Anabao*. Those of *Anabao*, besides managing their small Plantations of Roots and a few Coco-nuts, do fish, strike Turtle, and hunt Buffalo's; killing them with Swords, Darts, or Lances. But I know not how they get their Iron; I suppose, by Traffick with the *Dutch* or *Portuguese*, who send now and then a Sloop and trade thither, but well-arm'd; for the Natives would kill them, could they surprize them. They go always armed themselves: And when they go a fishing or a hunting, they spend four or five Days or more in ranging about, before they return to their Habitation. We often saw them, after this, at these Employments: but they would not come near us. The Fish or Flesh that they take, besides what serves for present spending, they dry on a Barbacue or wooden Grate, standing pretty high over the Fire, and so carry it home when they return. We came sometimes afterwards to the places where they had Meat thus a drying, but did not touch any of it.

But to proceed; I did not think to stop any where till I came near the Fort; which yet I did not see: But

co-

coming to the end of this Passage; ^{An. 1699}
 I found that if I went any farther I
 should be open again to the Sea. I
 therefore stood in close to the Shore on
 the East side, and Anchored in fott Fath-
 om Water, sandy ground; a point of
 Land still hindring me from seeing the
 Fort. But I sent my Boat to look about
 for it: and in a short time she returned,
 and my Men told me they saw the Fort;
 but did not go near it; and that it was
 not above four or five Miles from hence.
 It being now late, I would not send my
 Boat thither till the next Morning:
 Mean while about two or three hundred
Indians, Neighbours of the Fort, and
 sent probably from thence, came to the
 sandy Bay just against the Ship; where
 they staid all Night, and made good
 Fires. They were armed with Lances,
 Swords and Targets, and made a great
 Noife all the Night: We thought it was to
 scare us from landing, should we attempt
 it: But we took little notice of them.
 The next Morning, being September the
 23d, I sent my Clerk ashore in my Pi-
 nace to the Governour, to satisfy him
 that we were *English* Men, and in the
King's Ship, and to ask Water of him;
 sending a young Man with him, who
 spake *French*. My Clerk was with the
 Governour pretty early; and in answer
 to

to his Queries about me, and my business
 in these Parts, told him that I had the
 King of England's Commission, and desi-
 red to speak with him. He beckned to
 my Clerk to come ashore; but as soon as
 he saw some small Arms in the Stern
 Sheers of the Boat, he commanded him
 into the Boat again, and would have
 him be gone. My Clerk solicited him
 that he would allow him to speak with
 him; and at last the Governour consen-
 ted that he should come ashore; and
 sent his Lieutenant and three Merchants,
 with a Guard of about a hundred of the
 Native *Indians* to receive him. My
 Clerk said that we were in much want
 of Water, and hop'd they would allow
 us to come to their Watering place, and
 fill. But the Governour replied, that he
 had Orders not to supply any Ships but
 their own *East-India Company*: neither
 must they allow any *Europeans* to come
 the way that we came; and wondred
 how we durst come near their Fort. My
 Clerk answered him, that had we been
 Enemies, we must have come ashore
 among them for Water: But, said the
 Governour, you are come to inspect into
 our Trade and Strength, and I will have
 you therefore be gone with all speed.
 My Clerk answered him, that I had no
 such design, but, without coming nearer
 them,

them, would be contented if the Governour would send Water on Board where we lay, about two Leagues from the Fort; and that I would make any reasonable satisfaction for it. The Governour said that we should have what Water we wanted, provided we came no nearer with the Ship: And ordered, that as soon as we pleased, we should send our Boat full of empty Casks, and come to an Anchor with it off the Fort, till he sent Slaves to bring the Casks ashore, and fill them; for that none of our Men must come ashore. The same Afternoon I sent up my Boat as he had directed, with an Officer, and a Present of some Beer for the Governour; which he would not accept of, but sent me off about a Tun of Water.

On the 24th in the Morning I sent the same Officer again in my Boat; and about Noon the Boat returned again with the two principal Merchants of the Factory, and the Lieutenant of the Fort; for whose security they had kept my Officer and one of my Boats-crew as Hostages, confining them to the Governour's Garden all the time: For they were very shy of trusting any of them to go into their Fort, as my Officer said: Yet afterwards they were not shy of our Company; and I found that my Officer

Am. 1699.

Officer maliciously endeavour'd to make them shy of me. In the Even I gave the Dutch Officers that come aboard, the best Entertainment I could; and bestowing some Presents on them, I sent them back very well pleased; and my Officer and the other Man were returned to me. Next Morning I sent my Boat ashore again with the same Officer; who brought me word from the Governour, that we must pay four Spanish Dollars, for every Boats load of Water: But in this he spake falsely, as I understood afterwards from the Governour himself, and all his Officers, who protested to me that no such Price was demanded, but left me to give the Slaves what I pleased for their Labour: The Governour being already better satisfied about me, then when my Clerk spoke to him, or than that Officer I sent last would have caused him to be: For the Governour being a Civil, Gentile and Sensible Man, was offended at the Officer for his being so industrious to misrepresent me. I received from the Governour a little Lamb, very Fat; and I sent him two of the Guinea-hens that I brought from St Jago, of which there were none here.

I had now eleven Buts of Water on Board, having taken in seven here, which

which I would have paid for, but that at present I was afraid to send my Boat ashore again: For my Officer told me, among other of his Inventions, that there were more Guns mounted in the Fort, than when we first came; and that he did not see the Gentlemen that were aboard the day before; intimating as if they were shy of us; and that the Governour was very rough with him; And I not knowing to the contrary at present, consulted with my other Officers what was best to be done; for by this the Governour should seem to design to quarrel with us. All my other Officers thought it natural to infer so much; and that it was not safe to send the Boat ashore any more, lest it should be seiz'd on; but that it was best to go away, and seek more Water where we could find it. For having now (as I said) eleven Bats aboard; and the Land being promising this way, I did not doubt finding Water in a short time. But my Officer who occasion'd these fears in us by his own Forgeries, was himself for going no further; having a mind, as far as I could perceive, to make every thing in the Voyage, to which he threw himself averle, seem as Cross and Discouraging to my Men as possible, that he might hinder our return; being very negligent

and

A. 1699.



and backward in most Business I had occasion to employ him in; doing nothing well or willingly, though I did all I could to win him to it. He was also industrious to stir up the Sea-men to mutiny; telling them, among other things, that any *Dutch Ship* might lawfully take us in these Seas: But I knew better, and avoided every thing that could give just offence.

The rest of my Officers therefore being resolved to go from hence, and having bought some Fish of some *Anama-beans*, who, seeing our Ship, came purposely to sell some, passing to and fro every Day; I sail'd away on the 26th about five in the Afternoon. We pass'd along between a small low sandy Island (over against the Fort,) full of Bays and pretty high Trees; sounding as we went along; and had from twenty five to thirty five Fathom, oaly ground. See the *Little Map of this Passage, Table VII. N. 1.*

The 27th in the Morning we Anchored in the middle of the Bay, called *Copang Bay*, in twelve Fathom, soft ooze, about four Leagues above the *Dutch Fort*. Their Sloop was riding by the Fort, and in the Night Fired a Gun; but for what reason I know not; and the Governour said afterwards, 'twas the Skippers

Skippers own doing, without his Order. Presently after we had Anchored, I went in the Pinnace to search about the Bay for Water, but found none. Then, returning a-board, I weighed, and ran down to the North-Entrance of the Bay, and at seven in the Evening Anchored again, in thirty seven Fathoms, soft ooze, close by the sandy Island, and about four Leagues from the Dutch Fort. The 28th I sent both my Boats ashore on the sandy Island, to cut Wood; and by Noon they both came back laden. In the Afternoon I sent my Pinnace ashore on the North Coast or Point of Copang Bay, which is call'd Babao. Late in the Night they returned, and told me that they saw great Tracks of Buffalo's there, but none of the Buffalo's themselves; neither did they find any fresh Water. They also saw some green Turtle in the Sea, and one Alligator. The 29th I went out of Copang Bay, designing to Coast it along Shore on the North side of Timor to the Eastward; as well to seek for Water, as also to acquaint my self with the Island, and to search for the Portugaek Settlements; which we were informed were about forty Leagues to the Eastward of this Place.

We

1699.

We coasted along Shore with Land and Sea Breezes. The Land by the Shore was of a moderate height, with high and very remarkable Hills farther within the Country; their sides all spotted with Woods, and Savannas. But these on the Mountains sides appeared of a rusty Colour, not so pleasant and flourishing as those that we saw on the South side of the Island; For the Trees seemed to be small and withering; and the Grass in the Savannas also look'd dry, as if it wanted moisture. But in the Valleys, and by the Sea side, the Trees look'd here also more green. Yet we saw no good Anchoring place, or Opening, that gave us any encouragement to put in; till the 30th day in the Afternoon.

We were then running along Shore, at about four Leagues distance, with a moderate Sea breeze; when we opened a pretty deep Bay, which appeared to be a good Road to anchor in. There were two large Valleys, and one smaller one, which descending from the Mountains came all into one Valley by the Sea side against this Bay, which was full of tall green Trees. I presently flood in with the Ship, till within two Leagues of the Shore; and then sent in my Pinnace commanded by my chief Mate, whose great care, Fidelity, and Diligence, I

was

The I. Timor.

33

was well assured of ; ordering him to seek for fresh Water ; and if he found any, to sound the Bay, and bring me word what Anchoring there was ; and to make haste aboard.

As soon as they were gone, I stood off a little, and lay by. The day was now far spent ; and therefore it was late before they got ashore with the Boat : so that they did not come aboard again that Night. Which I was much concern'd at ; because in the Evening, when the Sea-Breeze was done and the Weather calm, I perceived the Ship to drive back again to the Westward. I was not yet acquainted with the Tides here ; for I had hitherto met with no strong Tides about the Island, and scarce any running in a stream, to set me along Shore either way. But after this time, I had pretty much of them ; and found at present the Flood set to the Eastward, and the Ebb to the Westward. The Ebb (with which I was now carried) sets very strong, and runs eight or nine Hours. The Flood runs but weak, and at most lasts not above four hours ; and this too is perceived only near the Shore ; where checking the Ebb, it swells the Seas, and makes the Water rise in the Bays and Rivers eight or nine Foot. I was afterwards credibly informed by some *Portuguese*, that the Current runs

D

always

An. 1699.

always to the Westward in the Mid-Channel between this Island and those that face it in a Range to the North of it, viz. *Misicomba* (or *Omba*) *Pintare*, *Laubana*, *Ende*, &c.

We were driven four Leagues back again, and took particular notice of a point of Land that looked like *Flamboy-head*, when we were either to the East or West of it; and near the shore, it appeared like an Island. Four or five Leagues to the East of this Point, is another very remarkable bluff Point, which is on the West side of the Bay that my Boat was in. *See two sights of this Land, Table VI. N°. II. III.* We could not stem the Tide, till about three a Clock in the Afternoon; when the Tide running with us, we soon got abreast of the Bay, and then saw a small Island to the Eastward of us. *See a sight of it, Table VI. N°. IV.* About six we Anchored in the bottom of the Bay, in twenty five Fathom, soft Ooze, half a Mile from the Shore.

I made many false Fires in the Night, and now and then fired a Gun, that my Boat might find me; but to no purpose. In the Morning I found my self driven again by the Tide of Ebb three or four Leagues to the Westward of the Place where I left my Boat. I had several Men
looking

The I. Timor.

35

looking out for her, but could not get sight of her: Besides, I continued still driving to the Westward; for we had but little Wind, and that against us. But by ten a Clock in the Morning we had the comfort of seeing the Boat; and at eleven she came aboard, bringing two Barrecoes of very good Water.

The Mate told me there was good Anchoring close by the Watering-place; but that there ran a very strong Tide, which near the Shore made several Races; so that they found much danger in getting ashore, and were afraid to come off again in the Night, because of the Riplings the Tide made.

We had now the Sea-breeze, and steered away for this Bay; but could hardly stemm the Tide, till about three in the Afternoon; when the Tide being turned with us, we went along briskly, and about six Anchored in the Bay, in twenty five Fathom, soft Oaze, half a Mile from the Shore.

The next Morning I went ashore to fill Water, and before Night sent aboard eight Tuns. We fill'd it out of a large Pond within fifty paces of the Sea. It look'd pale, but was very good, and boyled Pease well. I saw the Tract of an *Alligator* here. Not far from the Pond, we found the rudder of a *Malaian* Proe,

An. 1699.

three great Jarrs in a small Shed set up against a Tree, and a Barbacue whereon there had been Fish and Flesh of Buffaloes drest, the Bones lying but a little from it.

In three Days we fill'd about twenty six Tun of Water, and then had on Board about thirty Tun in all. The two following days we spent in Fishing with the Saine, and the first Morning caught as many as served all my Ships Company : But afterwards we had not so good Success. The rest of my Men, which could be spared from the Ship, I sent out ; Some with the Carpenters Mate, to cut Timber for my Boats, &c : These went always guarded with three or four armed Men to secure them : I shewed them what Wood was fitting to cut for our use, especially the Calabash and Maho ; I shewed them also the manner of stripping the Maho-bark, and of making therewith Thread, Twine, Ropes, &c. Others were sent out a Fowling ; who brought home Pidgeons, Parrots, Cackatoos, &c. I was always with one party or other, my self ; especially with the Carpenters, to hasten them to get what they could, that we might be gone from hence.

Our Water being full, I sail'd from hence *October the 6th* about four in the Afternoon, designing to coast along Shore

Shore to the Eastward, till I came to the *Portuguese* Settlements. By the next Morning we were driven three or four Leagues to the West of the Bay ; but in the Afternoon, having a faint Sea-breeze, we got again abreast of it. It was the 11th day at noon before we got as far as the small Island before-mentioned, which lies about seven Leagues to the East of the Watering Bay : For what we gained in the Afternoon by the benefit of the Sea-breezes, we lost again in the Evenings and Mornings, while it was calm, in the interval of the Breezes. But this day the Sea-breeze blowing fresher than ordinary, we past by the Island and run before Night about seven Leagues to the East of it.

This Island is not half a Mile long, and not above one hundred Yards in breadth, and look'd just like a Barn, when we were by it : It is pretty high, and may be seen from a Ship's Topmast-head about ten Leagues. The Top, and part of the sides, are covered with Trees, and it is about three Leagues from *Timor* ; 'tis about mid-way between the Watering place and the *Portuguese* first and main Settlement by the Shore.

In the Night we were again driven back toward the Island, three Leagues : But the 12th day, having a pretty brisk

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Sea-breeze, we coasted along Shore; and seeing a great many Houses by the Sea, I stood in with my Ship till I was within two Miles of them, and then sent in my Boat, and lay by till it returned. I sent an Officer to command the Boat; and a Portuguese Seaman that I brought from Brazil, to speak with the Men that we saw on the Bay; there being a great many of them, both Foot and Horse. I could not tell what Officer there might be amongst them; but I ordered my Officer to tell the chief of them that we were *English*, and came hither for refreshment. As soon as the Boat came ashore, and the Inhabitants were informed who we were, they were very glad, and sent me word that I was welcom, and should have any thing that the Island afforded; and that I must run a little farther about a small point, where I should see more Houses; and that the Men would stand on the Bay, right against the place where I must Anchor. With this News the Boat immediately returned; adding withal, that the Governour lived about seven Miles up in the Country; and that the chief Person here was a Lieutenant, who desired me, as soon as the Ship was at Anchor, to send ashore one of my Officers to go to the Governour, and certifie him of our arrival. I presently made Sail towards the

the Anchoring place, and at five a Clock ^{An. 1699.} Anchored in *Laphao Bay*, in twenty Fathom, soft Oaze, over against the Town. A Description of which, and of the *Portuguese* Settlement there, shall be given in the following Chapter.

As soon as I came to Anchor, I sent my Boat ashore with my second Mate, to go to the Governour. The Lieutenant that lived here, had provided Horses and Guides for him, and sent four Soldiers with him for his Guard, and, while he was absent, treated my Men with Arack at his own House, where he and some others of the Townsmen shew'd them many broad thin pieces of Gold; telling them that they had plenty of that Metal, and would willingly traffick with them for any sort of *European* Commodities. About eleven a Clock my Mate returned on Board, and told me he had been in the Country, and was kindly received by the Gentleman he went to wait upon; who said we were welcom, and should have any thing the Island afforded; and that he was not himself the Governour, but only a Depnty. He asked why we did not salute their Fort when we anchored; My Mate answer'd that we saw no Colours flying, and therefore did not know there was any Fort till he came ashore and saw the Guns; and if we had known

An. 1699. that there was a Fort, yet that we could not have given any Salute till we knew that they would answer it with the like number of Guns. The Deputy said, it was very well; and that he had but little Powder; and therefore would gladly buy some of us, if we had any to spare: Which my Mate told him, we had not.

The 13th the Deputy sent me aboard a Present of two young Buffaloes, six Goats, four Kids, an hundred and forty Coco-nuts, three hundred ripe Mangoes, and six ripe Jacks. This was all very acceptable; and all the time we lay here, we had fresh Provision, and plenty of Fruits; so that those of my Men that were sick of the Scurvy, soon recover'd and grew lusty. I staid here till the 22d, went ashore several times, and once purposely to see the Deputy; who came out of the Country also on purpose to see and talk with me. And then indeed there were Guns fired for Salutes, both aboard my Ship and at the Fort. Our Interview was in a small Church, which was fill'd with the better sort of people; the poorer sort thronging on the outside, and looking in upon us: For the Church had no Wall but at the East end; the Sides and the West end being open, saving only that it had Boards about three or four Foot high from the Ground. I saw but
two.

two White Men among them all ; One was a *Padre* that came along with the Lieutenant ; the other was an Inhabitant of the Town. The rest were all Copper-colour'd, with black lank Hair. I staid there about two Hours, and we spoke to each other by an Interpreter. I asked particularly about the Seasons of the Year, and when they expected the North-North-West Monsoon. The Deputy told me, that they expected the Wind to shift every Moment ; and that some Years the North-North-West Monsoon set in in September, but never failed to come in October ; and for that reason desir'd me to make what haste I could from hence ; for that 'twas impossible to ride here when those Winds came. I asked him if there was no Harbour hereabouts, where I might be secured from the Fury of these Winds at their first coming. He told me, that the best Harbour in the Island was at a place called *Babao*, on the North side of *Copang Bay* ; that there were no Inhabitants there, but plenty of Buffaloes in the Woods, and abundance of Fish in the Sea ; that there was also fresh Water. That there was another place, call'd *Port Sessall*, about twenty Leagues to the Eastward of *Laphao* ; that there was a River of fresh Water there, and plenty

of

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of Fish, but no Inhabitants: Yet that, if I would go thither, he would send people with Hogs, Goats and Buffaloes, to truck with me for such Commodities as I had to dispose of.

I was afterwards told, that on the East end of the Island *Ende* there was also a very good Harbour, and a *Portuguese Town*; that there was great plenty of Refreshments for my Men, and Dammer for my Ship; that the Governour or Chief of that place, was call'd Captain *More*; that he was a very courteous Gentleman, and would be very glad to entertain an *English Ship* there; and if I design'd to go thither, I might have Pilots here that would be willing to carry me, if I could get the Lieutenants consent. That it was dangerous going thither without a Pilot, by reason of the violent Tides that run between the Islands *Ende* and *Solor*. I was told also, that at the Island *Solor* there were a great many Dutchmen banisht from other places for certain Crimes. I was vvilling enough to go thither, as vvell to secure my Ship in a good Harbour, vvhere I might careen her, (there being Dammer also, vvwhich I could not get here, to make use of instead of Pitch, vvwhich I novv vvanted,) and vvhere I might still be refreshing my Men and supporting them, in order to my further
Disco-

Discoveries; as also to inform my self more particularly concerning these places as yet so little known to us. Accordingly I accepted the offer of a Pilot and two Gentlemen of the Town, to go with me to *Larentucka* on the Island *Ende*: And they were to come on board my Ship the Night before I sailed. But I was hindered of this design by some of my Officers, who had here also been very busy in doing me all the injury they could underhand.

But to proceed. While I staid here, I went ashore every day, and my Men took their turns to go ashore and traffick for what they had occasion for; and were now all very well again: And to keep themselves in heart, every Man bought some Rice, more or less, to recruit them after our former Fatigues. Besides, I order'd the Purser to buy some for them, to serve them instead of Pease, which were now almost spent. I fill'd up my Water-Cask again here, and cut more Wood; and sent a Present to the Lieutenant, *Alexis Mendosa*, designing to be gone; for while I lay here, we had some Tornadoes and Rain, and the Sky in the North-West looked very black Mornings and Evenings, with Lightning all Night from that Quarter: Which made me very uneasy and desirous to depart hence; because

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because this Road lay expos'd to the North-North-West and North VVinds, which were now daily expected, and which are commonly so violent, that 'tis impossible for any Ship to ride them out: Yet, on the other hand, it was absolutely necessary for me to spend about 2 Months time longer in some place hereabouts, before I could prosecute my Voyage farther to the Eastward; for Reasons which I shall give hereafter in its proper place in the ensuing Discourse. When therefore I sent the Present to the Governour, I desired to have a Pilot to *Larentucka* on the Island *Ende*; where I desir'd to spend the time I had to spare. He novv sent me vword that he could not vvell do it, but vvould send me a Letter to *Port Sessall* for the Natives, vvho vvould come to me there and supply me vvith vvhat Provision they had.

I staid three days, in hopes yet to get a Pilot for *Larentucka*, or at least the Letter from the Governour to *Port Sessall*. But seeing neither, I sail'd from hence the 22d of *October*, coasting to the Eastward, designing for *Sessall*; and before Night, was about ten Leagues to the East of *Laphao*. I kept about three Leagues off Shore, and my Boat ranged along close by the Shore, looking into every Bay and Cove; and at Night returned on Board.

The

Port Sefial.

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The next Morning, being three or four Leagues farther to the Eastward, I sent my Boat ashore again to find *Sefiall*. At noon they returned, and told me they had been at *Sefiall*, as they guess'd; that there were two *Portugueze* Barks in the Port, who threatned to Fire at them, but did not; telling them this was *Porto del Roy de Portugal*. They saw also another Bark, which ran and anchor'd close by the Shore; and the Men ran all away for fear: But our Men calling to them in *Portugueze*, they at last came to them, and told them that *Sefiall* was the place which they came from, where the two Barks lay: Had not these Men told them, they could not have known it to be a Port, it being only a little bad Cove, lying open to the North; having two ledges of Rocks at its Entrance, one on each side; and a Channel between, which was so narrow, that it would not be safe for us to go in. However I stood in with the Ship, to be better satisfied; and when I came near it, found it answer my Mens Description. I lay by a-while, to consider what I had best do; for my design was to lye in a place where I might get fresh Provisions if I could: For though my Men were again pretty well recruited; and those that had been sick of the Scurvy, were well again; yet I design'd, if possible,

1699. possible, to refresh them as much and as long as I could, before I went farther. Besides, my Ship wanted cleaning; and I was resolved to clean her, if possible.

At last after much consideration, I thought it safer to go away again for *Babao*; and accordingly stood to the Westward. We were now about sixty Leagues to the East of *Babao*. The Coast is bold all the way, having no Sholes; and but one Island which I saw and describ'd coming to the Eastward. The Land in the Country is very Mountainous; but there are some large Valleys towards the East end. Both the Mountains and Valleys on this side, are barren; some wholly so; and none of them appear so pleasant as the place where I watered. It was the 23d day in the Evening when I stood back again for *Babao*. We had but small Sea and Land-breezes. On the 27th we came into *Copang Bay*; and the next day having sounded *Babao Road*, I ran in and came to an Anchor there, in twenty Fathom, soft oaze, three Mile from the Shore. One reason, as I said before, of my coming hither, was to ride secure, and to clean my Ships bottom; as also to endeavour by Fishing and Hunting of Buffaloes, to refresh my Men and save my Salt Provision. It was like to be some time before I could clean my Ship, because

because I wanted a great many necessaries, especially a Vessel to careen by. I had a long Boat in a frame, that I brought out of *England*, by which I might have made a Shift to do it: But my Carpenter was uncapable to set her up. Besides, by that time the Ships sides were Calk'd, my Pitch was almost spent; which was all owing to the Carpenters wilful waste and ignorance; so that I had nothing to lay on upon the Ship's bottom. But instead of this, I intended to make Lime here, which with Oyl would have made a good Coat for her. Indeed had it been adviseable, I would have gone in between *Cross Island* and *Timor*; and have hal'd my Ship ashore; for there was a very convenient place to do it in; But my Ship being sharp, I did not dare to do it: Besides, I must have taken every thing out of her; and I had neither Boats to get my things ashore, nor hands to look after them when they were there; For my Men would have been all employed; and though here are no *Indians* living near, yet they come hither in Companies when Ships are here, on purpose to do any Mischief they can to them: And 'twas not above two Years since a *Portuguese* Ship riding here, and sending her Boat for Water to one of the Gallies, the Men were all killed by the *Indians*. But to
secure

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secure my Men, I never suffer'd them to go ashore unarmed; and while some were at work, others stood to guard them.

We lay in this place from *October the 28th*, till *December the 12th*. In which time we made very good Lime with Shells, of which here are plenty. We cut Palmeto-leaves to burn the Ship's sides; and giving her as good a heel as we could, we burned her sides, and paid them with Lime and Water for want of Oyl to mix with it. This stuck on about two Months, where 'twas well burned. We did not want fresh Provisions all the time we lay here, either of Fish or Flesh. For there were fair sandy Bays on the Point of *Babao*, where in 2 or 3 hours in a Morning we used with our Sain to drag ashore as much Fish as we could eat all the day: And for a change of Diet, when we were weary of Fish, I sent ten or eleven armed Men a hunting for Buffaloes; who never came empty home. They went ashore in the Evening or early in the Morning, and before Noon always returned with their burdens of *Buffalo*, enough to suffice us two days; by which time we began to long for Fish again.

On the 11th of *November*, the Governor of *Concordia* sent one of his Officers to us, to know who we were. For I had not sent thither, since I came to Anchor
last

last here. When the Officer came aboard, he ask'd me why we fired so many Guns the 4th and 5th days; (which we had done in Honour of King *William*, and in Memory of the deliverance from the Powder-Plot :) I told him the occasion of it; and he replied that they were in some fear at the Fort that we had been *Portuguese*, and that we were coming with Soldiers to take their Fort: He asked me also why I did not stay and fill my Water at their Fort, before I went away from thence: I told him the reason of it, and withal offered him Money; bidding him take what he thought reasonable: He took none, and said he was sorry there had been such a misunderstanding between us; and knew that the Governour would be much concerned at it. After a short stay, he went ashore; and the next Morning came aboard again, and told me the Governour desired me to come ashore to the Fort and dine with him; and, if I doubted any thing, he would stay aboard till I returned. I told him I had no reason to mistrust any thing against me, and would go ashore with him; so I took my Clerk and my Gunner, and went ashore in my Pinnace: The Gunner spoke very good *French*, and therefore I took him to be my Interpreter, because the Governour speaks *French*:

He

The Dutch Fort Concordia,

He was an honest Man, and I found him always diligent and obedient. It was pretty late in the Afternoon before we came ashore; so that we had but little time with the Governour. He seem'd to be much dissatisfied at the report my Officer had made to me; (of which I have before given an account;) and said it was false, neither would he now take any Money of me; but told me I was welcome; as indeed I found by what he provided. For there was plenty of very good Victuals, and well drest; and the Linnen was white and clean; and all the Dishes and Plates, of Silver or fine China. I did not meet any where with a better Entertainment, while I was abroad; nor with so much decency and order. Our Liquor was Wine, Beer, Toddy, or Water, which we liked best after Dinner. He shew'd me some drawers full of Shells, which were the strangest and most curious that I had ever seen. He told me, before I went away, that he could not supply me with any Naval stores; but if I wanted any fresh Provision, he would supply me with what I had occasion for. I thank'd him, and told him I would send my Boat for some Goats and Hogs, though afterwards on second thoughts I did not do it: For 'twas a great way from the place where we lay, to the Fort; and I could not

not tell what mischief might befall any of my Men, when there, from the Natives; especially if encouraged by the *Dutch*, who are Enemies to all *Europeans* but such as are under their own Government. Therefore I chose rather to Fish and Hunt for Provisions, than to be beholden to the *Dutch*, and pay dearly for it too.

We found here, as I said before, plenty of Game; so that all the time we lay at this place, we spent none or very little of our Salt-provisions; having Fish or fresh Buffalo every day. We lay here seven Weeks, and although the North-North-West Monsoon was every day expected when I was at *Lapao*, yet it was not come, so that if I had prosecuted my Voyage to the Eastward without staying here, it had been but to little advantage. For if I had gone out, and beaten against the Wind a whole Month, I should not have got far; it may be forty, fifty, or sixty Leagues; which was but twenty four hours run for us with a large Wind; besides the trouble and discontent, which might have arisen among my Men in beating to Windward to so little purpose, there being nothing to be got at Sea; but here we lived and did eat plentifully every day without trouble. The greatest inconveniency of this place, was want of Water; this being

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the latter part of the dry Season, because the Monsoon was very late this Year. About four days before we came away, we had Tornadoes, with Thunder, Lightning and Rain, and much Wind; but of no long continuance: At which time we filled some Water. We saw very black Clouds, and heard it thunder every day for near a Month before, in the Mountains; and saw it rain, but none came near us: And even where we hunted, we saw great Trees torn up by the Roots, and great havock made among the Woods by the Wind; yet none touched us.

P. A. H. C. H. A. P.

C H A P. II.

A particular Description of the Island Timor. Its Coast. The Island Anabao. Fault of the Draughts. The Channel between Timor and Anabao. Copang-bay. Fort Concordia. A particular description of the Bay. The Anchoring-place, called Babao. The Malaysians here kill all the Europeans they can. Laphao, a Portuguese Settlement, described. Port Cicale. The Hills, Water, Low-lands, Soil, Woods, Metals, in the Island Timor. Its Trees. Cana-fistula-tree described. Wild Fig-trees described. Two new sorts of Palm-trees described. The Fruits of the Island. The Herbs. Its Land-Animals. Fowls. The Ringing Bird. Its Fish. Cockle-merchants and Oysters. Cockles as big as a Man's Head. Its original Natives described. The Portuguese

The I. Timor

and Dutch Settlements. The Malay Language generally spoken here. L' Orantua on the Island Ende. The Seasons, Winds, and Weather at Timor.

THE Island Timor, as I have said in my Voyage round the World, is about seventy Leagues long, and fourteen or sixteen broad. It lies nearly North-East and South-West. The middle of it lies in about 9 d. South Lat. It has no Navigable Rivers, nor many Harbours; but abundance of Bays, for Ships to ride in at some Seasons of the Year. The Shore is very bold, free from Rocks, Shoals or Islands, excepting a few which are visible, and therefore easily avoided. On the South side there is a Shole laid down in our Draughts, about thirty Leagues from the South-West end; I was fifteen or twenty Leagues further to the East than that distance, but saw nothing of the Shole; neither could I find any Harbour. It is a pretty even Shore, with Sandy Bays and low Land for about three or four Mile up; and then 'tis Mountainous. There is no Anchoring but within half a League or a League at farthest from the Shore; and the low Land that bounds the Sea, hath nothing but red Man-

Mangroves, even from the Foot of the Mountains till you come within a hundred and fifty or two hundred paces of the Sea; and then you have Sand-banks, cloath'd with a sort of Hines, so that there is no getting Water on this side, because of the Mangroves.

At the South-West end of *Timor*, is a pretty high Island, called *Anabao*. It is about ten or twelve Leagues long, and about four broad; near which the *Dutch* are settled. It lies so near *Timor*, that it is laid down in our Draughts as part of that Island; yet we found a narrow deep Channel fit for any Ships to pass between them. This Channel is about ten Leagues long, and in some places not above a League wide. It runs North-East and South-West, so deep that there is no Anchoring but very nigh the Shore. There is but little Tide, the Flood setting North, and the Ebb to the Southward. At the North-East end of this Channel, are two points of Land, not above a League asunder; one on the South side upon *Timor*, called *Copang*; the other on the North side, upon the Island *Anabao*. From this last point, the Land trends away Northerly two or three Leagues, opens to the Sea, and then bends in again to the Westward.

Being

The I. Timor

Being past these Points, you open a Bay of about eight Leagues long, and four wide. This Bay trends in on the South side North East by East from the South-point before mentioned, making many small Points or little Coves. About a League to the East of the said South-point, the Dutch have a small Stone Fort, situated on a firm Rock close by the Sea: This Fort they call *Concordia*. On the East side of the Fort, there is a small River of fresh Water, which has a broad boarded Bridge over it, near to the entry into the Fort. Beyond this River is a small sandy Bay, where the Boats and Barks land and convey their Traffick in or out of the Fort. About an hundred Yards from the Sea-side, and as many from the Fort, and forty Yards from the Bridge on the East side, the Company have a fine Garden, surrounded with a good Stone-Wall; In it is plenty of all sorts of Sallads, Cabbages, Roots for the Kitchen; in some parts of it are Fruit-trees, as Jaca's, Pumplenose, Oranges, sweet Lemons, &c. and by the Walls are Coconut and Toddy-trees in great plenty. Besides these, they have Musk and Water-Melons, Pine-Apples, Pomecitrons, Pomegranates, and other sorts of Fruits. Between this Garden and the River, there is a Penn for black Cattle, whereof they have

described.

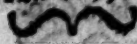
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have plenty. Beyond the Companies ground, the Natives have their Houses, in number about fifty or sixty. There are forty or fifty Soldiers belonging to this Fort, but I know not how many Guns they have; For I had only opportunity to see one Bastion, which had in it four Guns. Within the Walls there is a neat little Church or Chapel.

Beyond *Concordia* the Land runs about seven Leagues to the bottom of the Bay; then it is not above a League and half from side to side, and the Land trends away Northerly to the North Shore; then turns about again to the Westward, making the South side of the Bay. About three Leagues and a half from the bottom of the Bay on this side, there is a small Island about a Musket shot from the Shore; and a riff of Rocks that runs from it to the Eastward about a mile. On the West side of the Island is a Channel of three Fathom at low Water, of which depth it is also within, where Ships may haul in and carreen. West from this Island the Land rounds away in a Bite or Elbow, and at last ends in a low point of Land, which shoots forth a ledge of Rocks a mile into the Sea, which is dry at Low-Water. Just against the low point of Land, and to the West of the ledge of Rocks, is another pretty high and rocky, yet woody Island,

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Island, about half a mile from the low point; which Island hath a ledge of corally Rocks running from it all along to the other small Island, only leaving one Channel between them. Many of these Rocks are to be seen at Low-Water, and there seldom is Water enough for a Boat to go over them till quarter Flood or more. Within this ledge there is two or three Fathom Water, and without it no less than ten or twelve Fathom close to the Rocks. A League without this last Rocky Island, is another small low sandy Island, about four miles from the low point, three Leagues from the *Dutch-Fort Concordia*, and three Leagues and a half from the South-West point of the Bay. Ships that come in this way, must pass between this low Isle and the low Point, keeping near the Isle.

In this Bay there is any depth of Water from thirty to three Fathom, very good oozy holding ground. This affords the best shelter against all Winds, of any place about the Island *Timor*. But from *March* to *October*, while either the Southerly Winds or only Land and Sea-breezes hold, the *Concordia* side is best to ride in; but when the more violent Northerly Winds come, then the best riding is between the two Rocky Islands in nineteen or twenty Fathom. If you bring the

Wester-

Westermost Island to bear South-West by West about a League distance, and the low point West by South; then the Body of the sandy Island will bear South-West half West, distance two Leagues; and the ledges of Rocks shooting from each, make such a Bar, that no Sea can come in. Then you have the Land from West by South to East-North-East, to defend you on that side: And other Winds do not here blow violently. But if they did, yet you are so Land-lock'd, that there can be no Sea to hurt you. This Anchoring place is call'd *Babao*, about five Leagues from *Concordia*. The greatest inconvenience in it, is the multitude of Worms. Here is fresh Water enough to be had in the wet Season; every little Gull discharging fresh Water into the Sea. In the dry Season you must search for it in standing Ponds or Gulls; where the wild Buffaloes, Hogs, &c. resort every Morning and Evening to drink; where you may lye and shoot them, taking care that you go strong enough and well-armed against the Natives upon all occasions. For though there are no Inhabitants near this place; yet the *Malayans* come in great Companies when Ships are here; and if they meet with any *Europeans*, they kill them, of what Nation soever they be, not excepting the *Portuguese* themselves.

Tis

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'Tis but two Years since a *Portugueze* Ship riding here, had all the Boats crew cut off as they were Watering; as I was inform'd by the *Dutch*. Here likewise is plenty of Fish of several sorts, which may be catch'd with a Sain; also Tortoise and Oysters.

From the North-East point of this Bay, on the North side of the Island, the Land trends away North-North-East for four or five Leagues; afterward North-East or more Easterly; And when you are fourteen or fifteen Leagues to the Eastward of *Babao*, you come up with a Point that makes like *Flamborough-Head*, if you are pretty nigh the Land; but if at a distance from it on either side, it appears like an Island. This Point is very remarkable, there being none other like it in all this Island. When you are abreast of this Point, you will see another Point about four Leagues to the Eastward; and when you are abreast of this latter Point, you will see a small Island bearing East or East by North (according to your distance from the Land,) just rising out of the Water: VVhen you see it plain, you will be abreast of a pretty deep sandy Bay, which hath a point in the middle, that comes sloping from the Mountains, with a curious Valley on each side: The sandy Bay runs from one Valley to the other.

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You

You may Sail into this Bay, and anchor a little to the Eastward of the Point in twenty Fathom VVater, half a Mile from the Shore, soft oaze. Then you will be about two Leagues from the VVest-point of the Bay, and about eight Leagues from the small Island before mentioned, which you can see pretty plain bearing East-North-East a little Northwardly. Some other marks are set down in the foregoing Chapter. In this sandy Bay you will find fresh VVater in two or three places. At Spring-tides you will see many riplings, like Sholes; but they are only Eddies caused by the two points of the Bay.

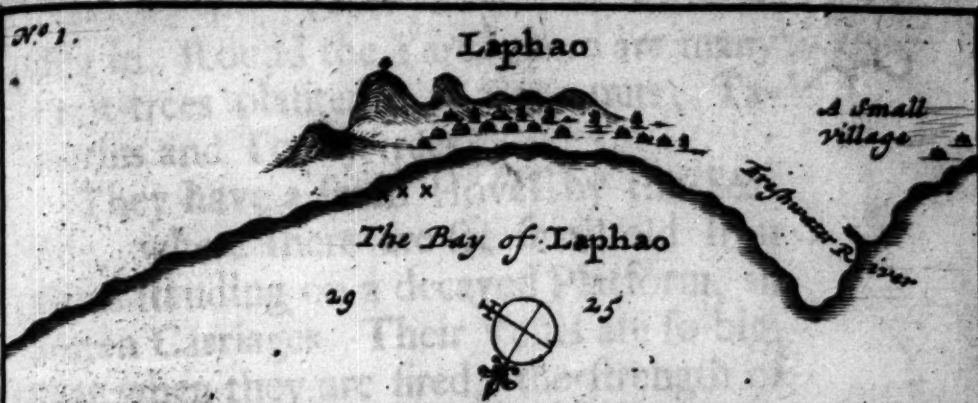
VVe saw Smoaks all day up in the Mountains, and Fires by Night, at certain places, where we supposed the Natives lived, but saw none of them.

The Tides ran between the two points of the Bay, very strong and uncertain: Yet it did not rise and fall above nine Foot upon a Spring-tide: But it made great riplings and a roaring Noise; whirling about, like Whirlpools. VVe had constantly eddy Tides under the Shore, made by the points on each side of the Bay.

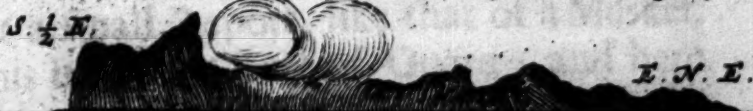
VVhen you go hence to the Eastward, you may pass between the small Island, and *Timor*; and when you are five or six Leagues to the Eastward of the small Island, you

An. 1699. you will see a large Valley to the Eastward of you ; then running a little further, you may see Houses on the Bay : You may luff in, but anchor not till you go about the next point. Then you will see more Houses, where you may run into twenty or thirty Fathom, and anchor right against the Houses, nearest the VWest end of them. This place is called *Laphao*. It is a *Portuguese* Settlement, about sixteen Leagues from the Watering-bay.

There are in it about forty or fifty Houses, and one Church. The Houses are mean and low, the Walls generally made of Mud or wated, and their sides made up with Boards : They are all thatcht with Palm or Palmeto-Leaves. The Church also is very small : The East-end of it is boarded up to the top ; but the sides and the West-end are only boarded three or four foot high ; the rest is all open : There is a small Altar in it, with two Steps to go up to it, and an Image or two ; but all very mean. Tis also thatch'd with Palm or Palmeto-Leaves. Each House has a Yard belonging to it, fenced about with wild Canes nine or ten Foot high. There is a Well in each Yard, and a little Bucket with a String to it to draw Water withal. There is a Trunk of a Tree made hollow, placed in each Well, to keep the Earth from falling



N^o 2. Thus Shews the N. W. Part of Timor Dist. 9 L.



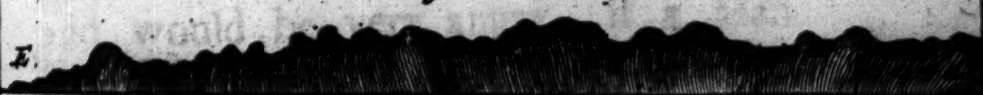
N^o 3. Thus Shews the Isl. Omba Dist. 6 L.



N^o 4. Thus Shews the Isl. Fetter Dist. 7 L.



N^o 5. Thus Shews the Isl. Terra Alta



S. b. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. Then a little Isl. Shews Thus

S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.

N^o 6. A Burning Isl. to y^e E. ward of Timor Shews Thus D. 4 L.



N^o 7. Thus Shews 2 of y^e Bandy Isl. D. 12 L.



N^o 8. Bird Island Dist. 10 L.



N^o 9. The Isl. Nova Bue ko Shews Thus Dist. 10 L.

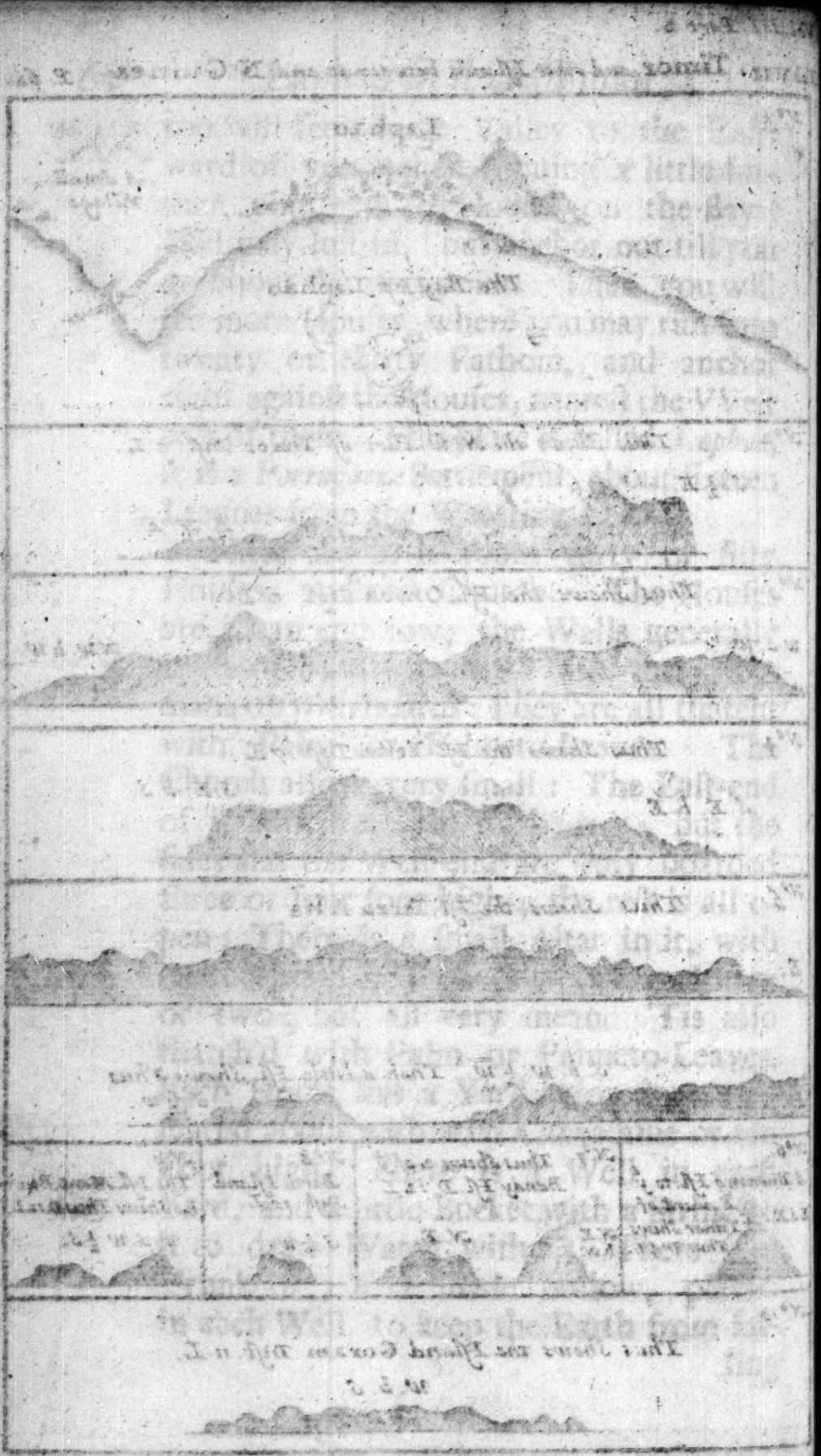


N^o 10.

Thus Shews the Island Goram Dist. 11 L.

W. b. S.





ling in. Round the Yards there are many Fruit-trees planted; as Coco-nuts, Tamarins and Toddy-trees. An. 1699.

They have a small Hovel by the Seaside, where there are six small old Iron Guns standing on a decayed Platform, in rotten Carriages. Their Vents are so big, that when they are fired, the strength of the Powder flying out there, they give but a small Report, like that of a Musket. This is there Court of Guard; and here were a few armed-men watching all the time we lay here.


The Inhabitants of the Town, are chiefly a sort of *Indians*, of a Copper-colour, with black lank Hair: They speak *Portuguese*, and are of the *Romish* Religion; but they take the Liberty to eat Flesh when they please. They value themselves on the account of their Religion and descent from the *Portuguese*; and would be very angry, if a Man should say they are not *Portuguese*: Yet I saw but three White Men here, two of which were *Padres*. There are also a few *Chinese* living here. It is a place of pretty good Trade and Strength, the best on this Island, *Porta-Nova* excepted. They have three or four small Barks belonging to the place; with which they trade chiefly about the Island with the Natives, for Wax, Gold, and Sandall-wood. Sometimes

An. 1699. times they go to *Batavia*, and fetch *European* Commodities, Rice, &c.

The *Chinese* trade hither from *Macao*; and I was informed that about twenty Sail of small Vessels come from thence hither every Year. They bring coarse Rice, adulterated Gold, Tea, Iron, and Iron-tools, Porcellane, Silks, &c. They take in exchange pure Gold, as 'tis gathered in the Mountains, Bees-wax, Sandall-wood, Slaves, &c. Sometimes also here comes a Ship from *Goa*. Ships that trade here, begin to come hither the latter end of *March*; and none stay here longer than the latter end of *August*. For should they be here while the North-North-West Monsoon blows, no Cables nor Anchors would hold them; but they would be driven ashore and dash'd in pieces presently. But from *March* till *September*, while the South-South-East Monsoon blows, Ships ride here very secure; For then, though the VVind often blows hard, yet 'tis off Shore; so that there is very smooth VVa-ter, and no fear of being driven ashore; And yet even then they moor with three Cables; two towards the Land, Eastward and Westward; and the third right off to Seaward.

As this is the second place of Traffick, so 'tis in Strength the second place the *Portuguese* have here, though not capable

of resisting a hundred Men: For the Pi-
rates that were at the *Dutch* Fort, came
hither also; and after they had fill'd their
VVater, and cut Fire-wood, and refresh'd
themselves, they plunder'd the Houses,
set them on fire, and went away. Yet I
was told, that the *Portuguese* can draw
together five or six hundred Men in twen-
ty-four Hours time, all armed with Hand-
Guns, Swords and Pistols; but Powder
and Bullets are scarce and dear. The
chief Person they have on the Island, is
named *Antonio Henriquez*; They call him
usually by the Title of Captain *More* or
Maior. They say he is a white Man, and
that he was sent hither by the Vice-Roy
of *Goa*. I did not see him; for he lives,
as I was informed, a great way from
hence, at a place call'd *Porta Nova*, which
is at the East-end of the Island, and by
report is a good Harbour; but they say,
that this Captain *More* goes frequently to
Wars in Company with the *Indians*, that
are his Neighbours and Friends, against
other *Indians* that are their Enemies.
The next Man to him is *Alexis Mendoso*;
he is a Lieutenant, and lives six or seven
Miles from hence, and rules this part of
the Country. He is a little Man of the
Indian Race, Copper-coloured, with black
thick Hair. He speaks both the *Indian* and
Portuguese Languages; is a Roman Catho-
lick

An. 1699.  liek, and seems to be a civil brisk Man. There is another Lientenant at Laphao; who is also an Indian; speaks both his own and the Portuguese Language very well; is old and infirm, but was very courteous to me.

They boast very much of their Strength here, and say they are able at any time to drive the Dutch away from the Island, had they Permission from the King of Portugal so to do. But though they boast thus of their Strength, yet really they are very weak; for they have but a few small Arms, and but little Powder: They have no Fort, nor Magazine of Arms; nor does the Vice-Roy of Goa send them any now: For though they pretend to be under the King of Portugal, they are a sort of lawless People, and are under no Government. It was not long since the Vice-Roy of Goa sent a Ship hither, and a Land-Officer to remain here: But Captain More put him in Irons, and sent him aboard the Ship again; telling the Commander, that he had no occasion for any Officers; and that he could make better Officers here, than any that could be sent him from Goa. And I know not whether there has been any other Ship sent from Goa since: So that they have no Supplies from thence: Yet they need not want Arms and Ammunition, seeing they Trade

to *Batavia*. However, they have Swords ^{An. 1699.} and Lances as other *Indians* have ; and tho' they are Ambitious to be call'd *Portugueze*, and value themselves on their Religion, yet most of the Men and all the Women that live here, are *Indians* ; and there are very few right *Portugueze* in any part of the Island. However of those that call themselves *Portugueze*, I was told there are some thousands ; and I think their strength consists more in their Numbers than in good Arms or Discipline.

The Land from hence trends away East by North about 14 Leagues, making many points and sandy Bays, where Vessels may Anchor.

Fourteen Leagues East from *Laphao*, there is a small Harbour called *Ciccale* by the *Portuguese*, and commended by them for an excellent Port ; but it is very small, has a narrow Entrance, and lies open to Northerly Winds : Though indeed there are two Ledges of Rocks, one shooting out from the West Point, and the other from the East Point, which break off the Sea ; for the Rocks are dry at low Water. This Place is about 60 Leagues from the South-west end of the Island.

The whole of this Island *Timor*, is a very uneven rough Country, full of Hills and small Valleys. In the middle of it there runs a Chain of high Mountains, almost

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almost from one end to the other. It is indifferently well watered (even in the dry times) with small Brooks and Springs, but no great Rivers; the Island being but narrow, and such a Chain of Mountains in the middle, that no Water can run far; but, as the Springs break out on one side or other of the Hills, they make their nearest Course to the Sea. In the wet Season, the Valleys and low Lands by the Sea are over-flown with Water; and then the small Drills that run into the Sea, are great Rivers; and the Gulleys, which are dry for three or four Months before, now discharge an impetuous Torrent. The low Land by the Sea-side, is for the most part friable, loose, sandy Soil; yet indifferently fertile and cloathed with Woods. The Mountains are checquered with Woods, and some Spots of Savannahs: Some of the Hills are wholly covered with tall, flourishing Trees; others but thinly; and these few Trees that are on them, look very small, rusty and withered; and the Spots of Savannahs among them, appear rocky and barren. Many of the Mountains are rich in Gold, Copper, or both: The Rains wash the Gold out of the Mountains, which the Natives pick up in the adjacent Brooks, as the Spaniards do in America: How they get the Copper, I know not.

The

The Cana-Fistula Tree.

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The Trees that grow naturally here, are of divers sorts; many of them wholly unknown to me; but such as I have seen in *America* or other places, and grow here likewise, are these, viz. Mangrove, white, red and black; Maho, Calabash, several sorts of the Palm-kind; The Cotton-trees are not large, but tougher than those in *America*: Here are also Locust-trees of two or three sorts, bearing Fruit, but not like those I have formerly seen: These bear a large white Blossom, and yield much Fruit, but it is not Sweet.

Cana-fistula-trees are very common here; the Tree is about the bigness of our ordinary Apple Trees; their Branches not thick, nor full of Leaves. These and the before-mentioned, blossom in *October* and *November*; the Blossoms are much like our Apple-Tree Blossoms, and about that bigness: At first they are red; but before they fall off, when spread abroad, they are white; so that these Trees in their Season appear extraordinarily pleasant, and yield a very fragrant smell. When the Fruit is ripe, it is round and about the bigness of a Man's Thumb; of a dark brown Colour, inclining to red, and about two foot or two foot and half long. We found many of them under the Trees, but they had no Pulp in them. The Partitions in the middle, are much

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at the same distance with those brought to *England*, of the same Substance, and such small flat Seeds in them: But whether they be the true *Cana-fistula* or no, I cannot tell, because I found no black Pulp in them.

The *Calabashes* here are very prickly: The Trees grow tall and tapering; whereas in the *West-Indies* they are low and spread much abroad.

Here are also Wild *Tamarind*-trees, not so large as the true; though much resembling them both in the Bark and Leaf.

Wild Fig-trees here are many, but not so large as those in *America*. The Fruit grows, not on the Branches singly, like those in *America*, but in Strings and Clusters, forty or fifty in a cluster, about the Body and great Branches of the Tree, from the very Root up to the Top. These Figs are about the bigness of a Crab-Apple, of a Greenish Colour, and full of small white Seeds; they smell pretty well, but have no Juice or Taste; they are ripe in *November*.

Here likewise grows *Sandal*-wood, and many more sorts of Trees fit for any uses. The tallest among them, resemble our Pines; they are Streight and Clear-bodied, but not very thick; the inside is reddish near the Heart, and hard and Ponderous.

The

Of the Palm-kind there are three or four sorts; two of which kinds I have not seen any where but here. Both sorts are very large, and tall. The first sort had Trunks of about seven or eight Foot in Circumference, and about eighty or ninety Foot high. These had Branches at the top like Coco-nut-Trees, and their Fruit like Coco-nuts, but smaller: The Nut was of an Oval form, and about the bigness of a Ducks Egg: The shell black and very hard, 'Twas almost full of Kernel, having only a small empty space in the middle, but no Water as Coco-nuts have. The Kernel is too hard to be eaten. The Fruit somewhat resembles that in *Brazil* formerly mentioned. The husk or outside of the Fruit, was very Yellow, soft and pulpy, when ripe; and full of small Fibres; and when it fell down from the Tree, would mash and smell unsavory.

The other sort was as big and tall as the former; the Body growing streight up without Limbs, as all Trees of the Palm-kind do: But instead of a great many long green Branches growing from the head of the Tree, these had short Branches about the bigness of a Mans Arm, and about a Foot long; each of which spread it self into a great many small tough twigs, that hung full of Fruit like

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so many Ropes of Onions. The Fruit was as big as a large Plumb; and every Tree had several Bushels of Fruit. The Branches that bore this Fruit, sprouted out at about fifty or sixty Foot height from the ground. The trunk of the Tree was all of one bigness, from the Ground to that height; but from thence it went tapering smaller and smaller to the top, where it was no bigger than a Mans Leg, ending in a Stump: And there was no Green about the Tree, but the Fruit; so that it appeared like a dead Trunk.

Besides Fruit-Trees, here were many sorts of tall Streight-bodied Timber-Trees; one sort of which, was like Pine. These grow plentifully all round the Island by the Sea-side, but not far within Land. 'Tis hard Wood, of a reddish Colour, and very ponderous.

The Fruits of this Island, are Guavaes, Mangoes, Jaca's, Coco-nuts, Plantains, Bananoes, Pine-Apples, Citrons, Pomegranates, Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Musk-Melons, Water-Melons, Pumpkins, &c. Many of these have been brought hither by the Dutch and Portuguese; and most of them are ripe in September and October. There were many other excellent Fruits, but not now in Season; as I was inform'd both by Dutch and Portuguese.

Here

Here I met with an Herb, which in the *West-Indies* we call *Catalaloo*. It grows wild here. I eat of it several times, and found it as pleasant and wholesome as Spinage. Here are also Pursly, Sampier, &c. *Indian Corn* thrives very well here, and is the common Food of the Islanders, though the *Portuguese* and their Friends sow some Rice, but not half enough for their subsistence.

The Land-Animals are Buffaloes, Beeves, Horses, Hogs, Goats, Sheep, Monkeys, Guanoes, Lizards, Snakes, Scorpions, Centumpees, &c. Beside the tame Hogs and Buffaloes, there are many wild all over the Country, which any may freely kill. As for the Beeves, Horses, Goats and Sheep, it is probable they were brought in by the *Portuguese* or *Dutch*; especially the Beeves; for I saw none but at the *Dutch Fort Concordia*.

We also saw Monkeys, and some Snakes. One sort yellow, and as big as a Mans Arm, and about four Foot long: Another sort no bigger than the Stem of a Tobacco-pipe, about five Foot long, green all over his Body, and with a flat red head as big as a Mans Thumb.

The Fowls are Wild Cocks and Hens, Eagles, Hawks, Crows, two sorts of Pidgeons, Turtle-doves, three or four sorts of Parrots, Parrakites, Cockatoes, Black-

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Black-birds ; besides a multitude of smaller Birds of diverse Colours, whose charming Musick makes the Woods very pleasant. One sort of these pretty little Birds my Men call'd the Ringing-bird ; because it had six Notes, and always repeated all his Notes twice one after another ; beginning high and shrill, and ending low. This Bird was about the bigness of a Lark, having a small sharp black Bill, and blew Wings ; the Head and Breast were of a pale red, and there was a blew streak about its Neck. Here are also Sea or Water-Fowls, as Men of War-Birds, Boobies, Fishing-hawks, Herons, Goldens, Crab-catchers, &c. The same Fowl are Cocks, Hens, Ducks, Geese ; the two last sorts I only saw at the Dutch Fort ; of the other sort there are not many but among the Portuguese. The Woods abound with Bees, which make much Honey and Wax.

The Sea is very well stock'd with Fish of diverse sorts, viz. Mulletts, Bass, Breames, Snooks, Mackarel, Parracoots, Gar-fish, Ten-pounders, Scuttle-fish, String-rays, Whip-rays, Rasperages, Cockle-merchants, or Oyster-crackers, Cavallies, Conger-Eels, Rock-fish, Dog-fish, &c. The Rays are so plentiful, that I never drew the Sain but I catch'd some of them ; which we Salted and Dryed. I caught one whose
Black-tail

The Inhabitants in Timor.

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Tail was thirteen Foot long. The *Cockle-Merchants* are shaped like Cavallies, and about their bigness. They feed on Shell-fish, having two very hard, thick, flat Bones in their Throat, with which they break in pieces the Shells of the Fish they swallow. We always find a great many Shells in their Maws, crushed in pieces. The Shell-fish, are Oysters of three sorts, viz. Long-Oysters, Common-Oysters, growing upon Rocks in great abundance, and very Flat; and another sort of large Oysters, Fat and Crooked; the Shell of this, not easily to be distinguished from a Stone. Three or four of these Roasted, will suffice a Man for one Meal. Cockles, as big as a Mans Head; of which two or three are enough for a Meal; they are very Fat and Sweet. Craw-fish, Shrimps, &c. Here are also many green Turtle, some Alligators and Grand-pisces, &c.

The Original Natives of this Island, are *Indians*, they are of a middle Stature, Streight-bodied, Slender-limb'd, Long-visag'd; their Hair black and lank; their Skins very swarthy. They are very dextrous and nimble, but withal lazy in the highest degree. They are said to be dull in every thing but Treachery and Barbarity. Their Houses are but low and mean, their cloathing only a small Cloath about their middle; but some of them
for

An. 1699. for Ornament have frontlets of Mother of Pearl, or thin pieces of Silver or Gold, made of an Oval form, of the breadth of a Crown-piece, curiously notched round the edges; Five of these placed one by another a little above the Eye-brows, making a sufficient Guard and Ornament for their Fore-head. They are so thin, and placed on their Fore-heads so artificially, that they seem riveted thereon: And indeed the Pearl-Oyster-shells make a more splendid Show, than either Silver or Gold. Others of them have Palmeto-caps made in diverse forms.

As to their Marriages, they take as many Wives as they can maintain; and sometimes they sell their Children to purchase more Wives. I enquir'd about their Religion, and was told they had none. Their common subsistence is by *Indian* Corn, which every Man plants for himself. They take but little pains to clear their Land; For in the Dry time they set Fire to the withered Grass and Shrubs, and that burns them out a Plantation for the next wet Season. What other Grain they have, beside *Indian* Corn, I know not. Their Plantations are very mean; for they delight most in Hunting; and here are wild Buffaloes and Hogs enough, though very shy, because of their so frequent Hunting.

They

They have a few Boats and some Fishermen. Their Arms are Lances, thick round short Truncheons and Targets; with these they Hunt and kill their Game, and their Enemies too; for this Island is now divided into many Kingdoms, and all of different Languages; though in their Customs and manner of living, as well as Shape and Colour, they seem to be of one Stock.

The chiefest Kingdoms are *Cupang*, *Amabie*, *Lortribie*, *Pobumbie*, *Namquimal*; the Island also of *Anamabao* or *Anabao*, is a Kingdom. Each of these hath a Sultan, who is Supreme in his Province and Kingdom, and hath under him several *Raja's* and other inferiour Officers. The Sultans for the most part are Enemies to each other; which Enmities are fomented and kept up by the *Dutch*, whose Fort and Factory is in the Kingdom of *Cupang*; and therefore the Bay near which they are settled, is commonly called *Cupang-Bay*. They have only as much Ground as they can keep within reach of their Guns; yet this whole Kingdom is at peace with them; and they freely trade together; as also with the Islanders on *Anabao*, who are in Amity as well with the Natives of *Cupang*, as with the *Dutch* residing there; but they are implacable Enemies to those of *Amabie*, who are their
next

An. 1699. next Neighbours, and in Amity with the *Portuguese*; as are also the Kingdoms of *Pobumbie*, *Namquimal* and *Lortribie*. It is very probable, that these two *European* Settlements on this Island, are the greatest occasion of their continued Wars. The *Portuguese* vaunt highly of their Strength here, and that they are able at pleasure to rout the *Dutch*, if they had Authority so to do from the King of *Portugal*; and they have written to the Vice-Roy of *Goa* about it: And though their Request is not yet granted, yet (as they say) they live in expectation of it. These have no Forts, but depend on their Alliance with the Natives: And indeed they are already so mixt, that it is hard to distinguish whether they are *Portuguese* or *Indians*. Their Language is *Portuguese*; and the Religion they have, is *Romish*. They seem in Words to acknowledge the King of *Portugal* for their Sovereign; yet they will not accept of any Officers sent by him. They speak indifferently the *Malayan* and their own native Languages, as well as *Portuguese*; and the chiefest Officers that I saw, were of this sort; neither did I see above three or four white Men among them; and of these, two were Priests. Of this mixt Breed there are some thousands; of whom some have small Arms of their own, and know how

to use them. The chiefeft Person (as I before said) is called Captain *More* or *Mayor*: He is a white Man, sent hither by the Vice-Roy of *Goa*, and seems to have great Command here. I did not see him; for he seldom comes down. His Residence is at a place called *Porta Nova*; which the people at *Laphao* told me was a great way off; but I could not get any more particular account. Some told me that he is most commonly in the Mountains, with an Army of *Indians*, to guard the Passes between them and the *Cupangayans*, especially in the dry Times. The next Man to him is *Alexis Mendosa*: He is a right *Indian*, speaks very good *Portuguese*, and is of the *Romish* Religion. He lives five or six Miles from the Sea, and is called the Lieutenant. (This is he whom I call Governour, when at *Laphao*.) He commands next to Captain *More*, and hath under him another at this Fort (at the Sea-side) if it may be so called. He also is called Lieutenant, and is an *Indian Portuguese*.

Besides this Mungrel-Breed of *Indians* and *Portuguese*, here are also some *China-Men*, Merchants from *Macao*: They bring hither coarse Rice, Gold, Tea, Iron-work, Porcelane, and Silk both wrought and raw: They get in exchange pure Gold as it is here gather'd, Bees-wax, Sandal-

An. 1699. Sandal-Wood, Coire, &c. It is said there are about twenty small *China* Vessels come hither every Year from *Macca*; and commonly one Vessel a Year from *Goa*, which brings *European* Commodities and Callicoes, Muslins, &c. Here are likewise some small Barks belonging to this Place, that Trade to *Batavia*, and bring from thence both *European* and *Indian* Goods and Rice. The Vessels generally come here in *March*, and stay till *September*.

The *Dutch*, as I before said, are settled in the Kingdom of *Capang*, where they have a small neat Stone Fort. It seems to be pretty strong; yet, as I was informed, had been taken by a *French* Pirate about two Years ago: The *Dutch* were used very barbarously, and ever since are very jealous of any Strangers that come this way; which I my self experienced. These depend more on their own Strength than on the Natives their Friends; having good Guns, Powder, and Shot enough on all occasions, and Soldiers sufficient to manage the Business here, all well disciplin'd and in good order; which is a thing the *Portuguese* their Neighbours are altogether destitute of, they having no *European* Soldiers, few Arms, less Ammunition, and their Fort consisting of no more than six bad Guns planted against the

the Sea, whose Touch-holes (as was before observed) are so enlarg'd by time, that a great part of the strength of the Powder flies away there; And having Soldiers in pay, the Natives on all occasions are hired; and their Government now is so loose, that they will admit of no more Officers from *Portugal* or *Goa*. They have also little or no supply of Arms or Ammunition from thence, but buy it as often as they can, of the *Dutch*, *Chinese*, &c. So that upon the whole it seems improbable that they should ever attempt to drive out the *Dutch*, for fear of loosing themselves, notwithstanding their boasted Prowess and Alliance with the Natives: And indeed, as far as I could learn, they have business enough to keep their own present Territories from the incursions of the *Cupangayans*; who are Friends to the *Dutch*, and whom doubtless the *Dutch* have ways enough to preserve in their Friendship: besides that they have an inveterate Malice to their Neighbours, insomuch that they kill all they meet, and bring away their Heads in Triumph. The great Men of *Cupang* stick the Heads of those they have killed, on Poles; and set them on the tops of their Houses; and these they esteem above all their other Riches. The inferiour sort bring the Heads of

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those they kill, into Houles made for that purpose ; of which there was one at the *Indian Village* near the *Fort Concordia*, almost full of Heads, as I was told. I know not what encouragement they have for their inhumanity.

The *Dutch* have always two Sloops belonging to their Fort ; in these they go about the Island, and Trade with the Natives ; and, as far as I could learn, they Trade indifferently with them all. For though the Inland people are at war with each other, yet those by the Sea-side seem to be little concerned ; and, generally speaking the *Malayan Language*, are very sociable and easily induced to Trade with those that speak that Language ; which the *Dutch* here always learn ; Besides, being well acquainted with the Treachery of these People, they go well arm'd among them, and are very vigilant never to give them an opportunity to hurt them ; and it is very probable that they supply them with such Goods, as the *Portuguese* cannot.

The *Malayan Language*, as I have before said, is generally spoken amongst all the Islands hereabouts. The greater the Trade is, the more this Language is spoken : In some it is become their only Language ; in others it is but little spoken, and that by the Sea-side only. VVith
this

this Language the *Mahometan* Religion did spread it self, and was got hither before any *European* Christians came : But now, though the Language is still used, the *Mahometan* Religion falls, where-ever the *Portugueze* or *Dutch* are settled ; unless they be very weak, as at *Solor* and *Ende*, where the chief Language is *Malayan*, and the Religion Mahometanism ; though the *Dutch* are settled at *Solor*, and the *Portugueze* at the East end of the Island *Ende*, at a place called *Lorantuca* ; which, as I was inform'd, is a large Town, hath a pretty strong Fort and safe Harbour. The chief Man there (as at *Timor*) is called Captain *More*, and is as absolute as the other. These two principal Men are Enemies to each other ; and by their Letters and Messages to *Goa*, inveigh bitterly against each other ; and are ready to do all the ill Offices they can ; yet neither of them much regards the Vice-Roy of *Goa*, as I was inform'd.

L' Orantuca is said to be more populous, than any Town on *Timor* ; the Island *Ende* affording greater plenty of all manner of Fruit, and being much better supplied with all Necessaries, than *Laphao* ; especially with Sheep, Goats, Hogs, Poultry, &c. but it is very dangerous getting into this Harbour, because of the violent Tides, between the Islands *Ende* and *Solor*.

An, 1699.

lor. In the middle Channel between *Timor* and the Range of Islands to the Northward of it, whereof *Ende* and *Solor* are two, there runs a constant Current all the Year to the Westward; though near either Shore there are Tides indeed; but the Tide of Flood, which sets West, running eight or nine hours, and the Ebb not exceeding three or four hours, the Tide in some places riseth nine or ten Foot on a Spring.

The Seasons of the Year here at *Timor*, are much the same as in other places in South Latitude. The fair Weather begins in *April* or *May*, and continues to *October*; then the Tornadoes begin to come, but no violent bad Weather till the middle of *December*. Then there are violent West or North-West Winds, with Rain, till towards the middle of *February*. In *May* the Southerly Winds set in, and blow very strong on the North-side of the Island, but fair. There is great difference of Winds on the two sides of the Island: For the Southerly Winds are but very faint on the South-side, and very hard on the North-side; and the bad Weather on the South-side comes in very violent in *October*, which on the North-side comes not till *December*. You have very good Sea and Land-breezes, when the Weather is fair; and may run indifferently to the East

East or West, as your business lies. We found from *September* to *December* the Winds veering all round the Compass gradually in twenty four hours time; but such a constant Western Current, that it's much harder getting to the East than West at or near Spring Tides: Which I have more than once made tryal off. For weighing from *Babao* at six a Clock in the Morning on the 12th instant, we kept plying under the Shore till the 20th, meeting with such a Western Current, that we gain'd very little. We had Land and Sea-breezes; but so faint, that we could hardly stem the Current; and when it was calm between the Breezes, we drove a-Stern faster than ever we sailed a-Head.

C H A P. III.

Departure from Timor. The Islands Omba and Fetter. A burning Island. Their missing the Turtle-Isles. Bande-Isles. Bird-Island. They descry the Coast of New-Guinea. They Anchor on the Coast of New-Guinea. A description of the place, and of a strange Fowl found there. Great quantities of Mackerel. A white Island. They Anchor at an Island called by the Inhabitants Pulo Sabuda. A description of it, and its Inhabitants, and Product. The Indians manner of Fishing there. Arrival at Mabo, the North-West Cape of New-Guinea. A Description of it. Cockle-Island. Cockles of seventy-eight pound Weight. Pidgeon-Island. The Winds hereabouts. An empty Cockle-shell weighing two hundred fifty-eight Pound. King William's

William's Island. A Description An. 1699.

of it. *Plying on the Coast of New-*

Guinea. Fault of the Draughts.

Providence Island. They cross the

Line. A Snake pursued by Fish.

Squally Island. The Main of New-

Guinea.

ON the 12th of December 1699, we sailed from *Babao*; coasting along the Island *Timor* to the Eastward, towards *New Guinea*. It was the 20th before we got as far as *Laphao*, which is but forty Leagues. We saw black Clouds in the North-West, and expected the Wind from that Quarter above a Month sooner.

That Afternoon we saw the opening between the Islands *Omba* and *Fetter*, but feared to pass through in the Night. At two a Clock in the Morning, it fell calm; and continued so till Noon, in which time we drove with the Current back again South-West six or seven Leagues.

On the 22d, steering to the Eastward to get through between *Omba* and *Fetter*, we met a very strong Tide against us, so that we, although we had a very fresh Gale, yet made way very slowly; yet before Night, got through. By a good Observation we found that the South-East

An. 1699. point of *Omba* lies in Latitude 8 d. 25 m. In my Draughts it's laid down in 8 deg. 10 min. My true course from *Babao*, is East, 25 deg. North, distance one hundred eighty three miles. We founded several times when near *Omba*, but had no ground. On the North-East point of *Omba* we saw four or five Men, and a little further three pretty Houses on a low point, but did not go ashore.

At five this Afternoon, we had a Tornado, which yielded much Rain, Thunder and Lightning; yet we had but little Wind. The 24th in the Morning we caught a large Shark, which gave all the Ships Company a plentiful Meal.

The 27th we saw the burning Island, it lies in Latitude 6 deg. 36 min. South; it is high, and but small. It runs from the Sea a little sloping towards the Top; which is divided in the middle into two Peaks, between which issued out much Smoak: I have not seen more from any Vulcano. I saw no Trees; but the North side appeared green, and the rest look'd very barren.

Having past the burning Island, I shap'd my course for two Islands called *Turtle Isles*, which lye North-East by East a little Easterly, and distant about fifty Leagues from the burning Isle. I fearing the Wind might veer to the Eastward of the North,

The Turtle-Isles.

89

An. 1699.

North, steered twenty Leagues North-East, then North-East by East. On the 28th we saw two small low Islands, called *Luca-parros*, to the North of us. At noon I accounted my self twenty Leagues short of the *Turtle Isles*.

The next Morning, being in the Latitude of the *Turtle Islands*, we look'd out sharp for them, but saw no appearance of any Island, till eleven a Clock; when we saw an Island at a great distance. At first we supposed it might be one of the *Turtle Isles*: But it was not laid down true, neither in Latitude nor Longitude from the *burning Isle*, nor from the *Luca-parros*, which last I took to be a great help to guide me, they being laid down very well from the *Burning Isle*, and that likewise in true Latitude and distance from *Omba*: So that I could not tell what to think of the Island now in sight; we having had fair Weather, so that we could not pass by the *Turtle Isles* without seeing them; and This in sight was much too far off for them. We found Variation 1 deg. 2 min. East. In the Afternoon I steered North-East by East for the Islands that we saw. At two a Clock I went and look'd over the Fore-yard, and saw two Islands at much greater distance than the *Turtle Islands* are laid down in my Draughts; one of them was a very high peak'd

An. 1699.

peak'd mountain, cleft at Top, and much like the *burning Island* that we past by, but bigger and higher; the other was a pretty long high flat Island. Now I was certain that these were not the *Turtle Islands*, and that they could be no other than the *Bande-Isles*; yet we steered in, to make them plainer. At three a Clock we discovered another small flat Island to the North-West of the others, and saw a great deal of Smoak rise from the Top of the high Island; At four we saw other small Islands, by which I was now assured that these were the *Bande-Isles* there. At five I altered my course and steered East, and at eight East-South-East; because I would not be seen by the Inhabitants of those Islands in the Morning. We had little Wind all Night; and in the Morning as soon as 'twas Light, we saw another high peak'd Island: At eight it bore South-South-East half East, distance eight Leagues. And this I knew to be *Bird-Isle*. 'Tis laid down in our Draughts in Latitude 5 deg. 9 min. South, which is too far Southerly by twenty seven miles according to our Observation; And the like error in laying down the *Turtle-Islands*, might be the occasion of our missing them.

At night I shortned Sail, for fear of coming too nigh some Islands, that stretch
away

away bending like a half Moon from *Ceram* towards *Timor*, and which in my course I must of necessity pass through. The next Morning betimes, I saw them; and found them to be at a farther distance from *Bird* Island, than I expected. In the Afternoon it fell quite calm; and when we had a little Wind, it was so unconstant, flying from one point to another, that I could not without difficulty get through the Islands where I designed: Besides, I found a Current setting to the Southward; so that it was betwixt five and six in the Evening, before I past through the Islands; and then just weathered little *Watela*, whereas I thought to have been two or three Leagues more Northerly. We saw the day before, betwixt two and three, a Spout but a small distance from us. It fell down out of a black Cloud, that yielded great store of Rain, Thunder and Lightning: This Cloud hovered to the Southward of us for the space of three hours, and then drew to the Westward a great pace; at which time it was that we saw the Spout, which hung fast to the Cloud till it broke; and then the Cloud whirl'd about to the South-East, then to East North-East, where meeting with an Island, it spent it self and so dispersed; and immediately we had a little of the tail of it, having had

4. 1699 had none before. Afterward we saw a Smoak on the Island *Kosway*, which continued till Night.

On *New-years-day* we first descried the Land of *New-Guinea*, which appear'd to be high Land : And the next day we saw several high Islands on the Coast of *New-Guinea*, and ran in with the main Land. The Shore here lies along East-South-East and West-North-West. It is high even Land, very well cloathed with tall flourishing Trees, which appear'd very green, and gave us a very pleasant Prospect. We ran to the Westward of four mountainous Islands ; And in the night had a small Tornado, which brought with it some Rain and a fair Wind. We had fair Weather for a long time ; only when near any Land, we had some Tornadoes ; but off at Sea, commonly clear Weather ; though if in sight of Land, we usually saw many black Clouds hovering about it.

On the 5th and 6th of *January*, we plyed to get in with the Land ; designing to anchor, fill Water, and spend a little time in searching the Country, till after the change of the Moon : For I found a strong Current setting against us. We anchor'd in 38 Fathom Water, good oazie Ground. We had an Island of a League long without us, about three Miles distant ; and we rode from the Main about a Mile.

Bed

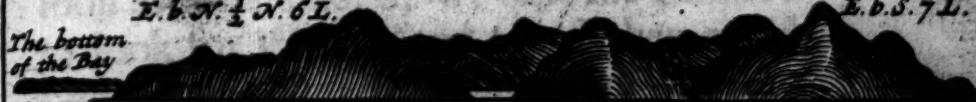
The

N^o 1. Thus Shews Part of New Guinea Lat. 3. 20 S. D. 6 L.
N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. D. 7 L.



N^o 2. Thus Shews the 3 Islands
E. b. N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. 6 L. E. b. S. 7 L.

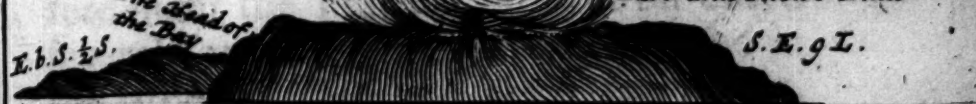
The bottom
of the Bay



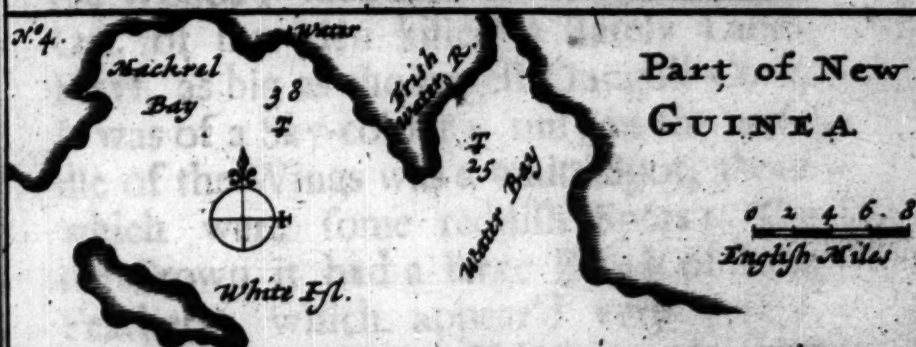
N^o 3. These 3 Isl. ly in a large Bay L. 3. 30. D. 9 L. S. E. the South
Part and Shews Thus.

The Head of
the Bay
E. b. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.

S. E. 9 L.



N^o 4. Part of New
GUINEA.



N^o 5. Thus Shews the Land N. E. of the Watring Place

E. b. S. 7 L.



white Island

N^o 6. Thus Shews the Islands Sabuda D. 4 L.
S. W. b. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. w. b. S. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.

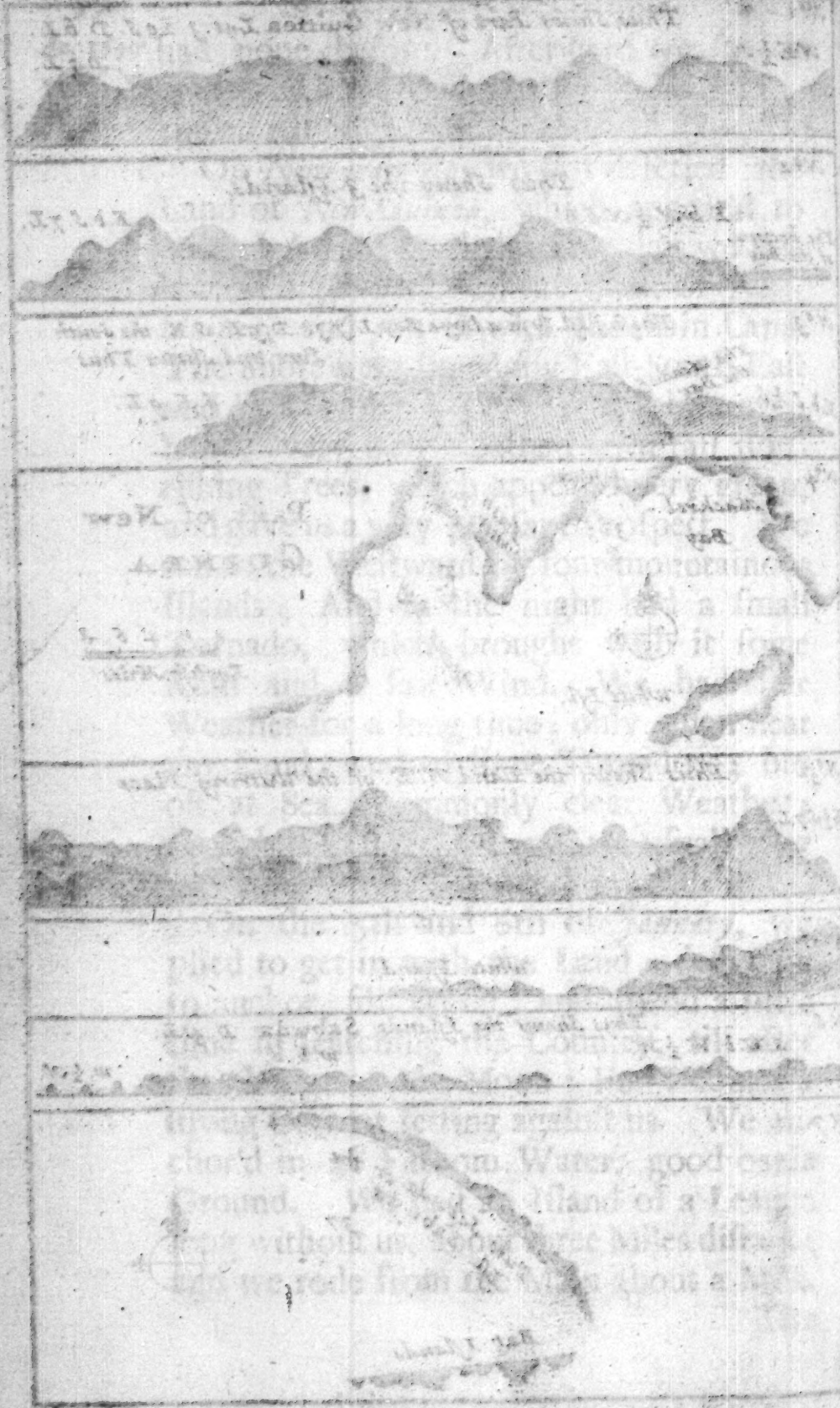


N^o 7.

Pulo Sabuda or the
Isl. Sabuda 37

Bat Islands





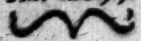
A strange Bird.

93

An. 1699.

The Eastermost Point of Land seen, bore East by South half South, distance three Leagues: And the Westermost, West-South-West half South, distance two Leagues. So soon as we anchor'd, we sent the Pinnacle to look for Water, and try if they could catch any Fish. Afterwards we sent the Yawle another way to see for Water. Before night the Pinnacle brought on board several sort of Fruits, that they found in the Woods; such as I never saw before. One of my Men killed a stately Land-Fowl, as big as the largest Dunghil-Cock. It was of a Sky-colour; only in the middle of the Wings was a white Spot, about which were some reddish Spots: On the Crown it had a large Bunch of long Feathers, which appear'd very pretty. His Bill was like a Pidgeons; he had strong Legs and Feet, like Dunghil-Fowls; only the Claws were reddish. His Crop was full of small Berries. It lays an Egg as big as a large Hen's Egg; for our Men climb'd the Tree where it nested, and brought off one Egg. They found Water; and reported that the Trees were large, tall and very thick; and that they saw no sign of People. At night the Yawle came aboard, and brought a wooden Fissgigg, very ingeniously made; the matter of it was a small Cane; They found it by a small Barbecue, where they also saw a shatter'd Canoa. The

An. 1699.

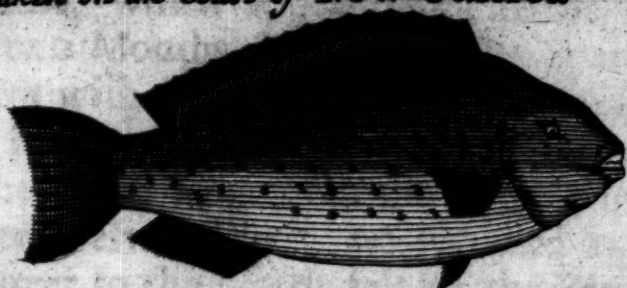


The next Morning I sent the Boatswain ashore a fishing, and at one haul he caught Three hundred fifty-two Mackarels, and about twenty other Fishes; which I caused to be equally divided among all my Company. I sent also the Gunner and chief Mate, to search about if they could find convenient anchoring nearer a Watering-place: By night they brought word that they had found a fine Stream of good Water, where the Boat could come close to, and it was very easie to be fill'd; and that the Ship might anchor as near to it as I pleas'd: So I went thither. The next Morning therefore we anchor'd in twenty-five Fathom Water, soft oazie Ground, about a Mile from the River: We got on board three Tun of Water that night; and caught two or three Pike-fish, in shape much like a Parracota, but with a longer Snout, something resembling a Garr, yet not so long. The next day I sent the Boat again for Water, and before night all my Casks were full.

Having fill'd here about fifteen Tuns of Water, seeing we could catch but little Fish, and had no other Refreshments, I intended to sail next day; but finding that we wanted Wood, I sent to cut some; and going ashore to hasten it, at some distance from the place where our Men were, I found a small Cove, where I saw two

Bar-

Fishes taken on the Coast of New Guinea



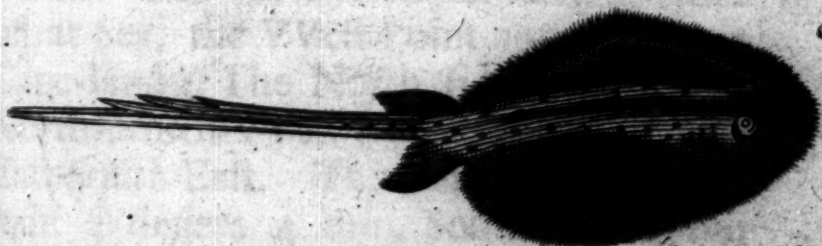
This Fish fins & tail are blew on y^e edges & red in the middle with blew spots all over y^e Body. but y^e Belly white.

b.

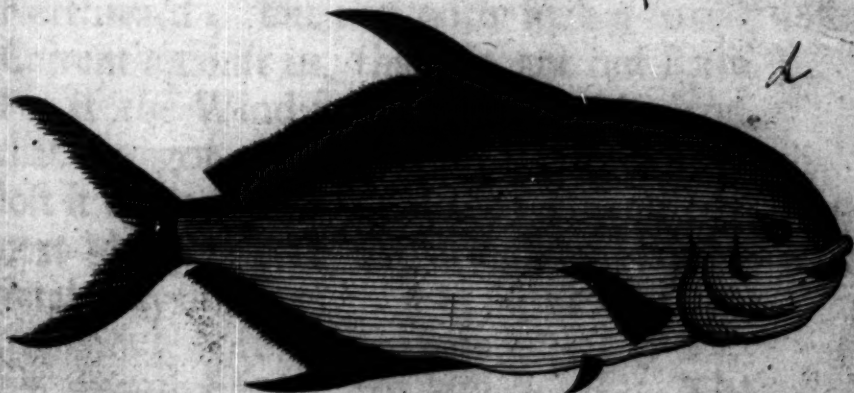


P. 94.

A Pike Fish Conger on y^e Coast of New Guinea



This Fish is a pale red with blew spots on y^e body. the long Tail blew in y^e middle & white on y^e side.





Barbecues, which appear'd not to be above two Months standing: The Sparrs were cut with some sharp Instrument; so that, if done by the Natives, it seems that they have Iron. On the 10th, a little after twelve a-Clock, we weigh'd and stood over to the North side of the Bay; and at one a-Clock stood out with the Wind at North and North-North-West. At four we past out by a VWhite Island, which I so named from its many white Cliffs, having no name in our Draughts. It is about a League long, pretty high, and very woody: 'Tis about five Miles from the Main, only at the VWest-end it reaches within three Miles of it. At some distance off at Sea, the VWest Point appears like a Cape-land; The North side trends away North-North-VWest, and the East side East-South-East. This Island lies in Latitude 3 degees 4 min. South; and the Meridian Distance from *Babao*, five hundred and twelve Miles East. After we were out to Sea, we plied to get to the Northward; but met with such a strong Current against us, that we got but little. For if the Wind favour'd us in the night, that we got three or four Leagues; we lost it again, and were driven as far astern next Morning; so that we ply'd here several Days.

The

An. 1699

The 14th, being past a point of Land that we had been three days getting about, we found little or no Current; so that having the Wind at North-VVest by VVest and VVest-North VVest, we stood to the Northward, and had several Soundings: At three a-Clock, thirty-eight Fathom; the nearest part of *New-Guinea* being about three Leagues distance: At four, thirty-seven; at five, thirty-six; at six, thirty-six; at eight, thirty-three Fathom; Then the Cape was about four Leagues distant; so that as we ran off, we found our Water shallower. We had then some Islands to the VVestward of us, at about four Leagues distance.

A little after noon we saw Smokes on the Islands to the VVest of us; and having a fine Gale of VVind, I steered away for them: At seven a-Clock in the Evening we anchored in thirty-five Fathom, about two Leagues from an Island, good soft oazie Ground. VVe lay still all night, and saw Fires ashore. In the Morning we weighed again, and ran farther in, thinking to have shallower VVater; but we ran within a Mile of the Shore, and came to in thirty-eight Fathom, good soft holding Ground. While we were under Sail, two Canoas came off within call of us: They spoke to us, but we did not understand their Language,
nor

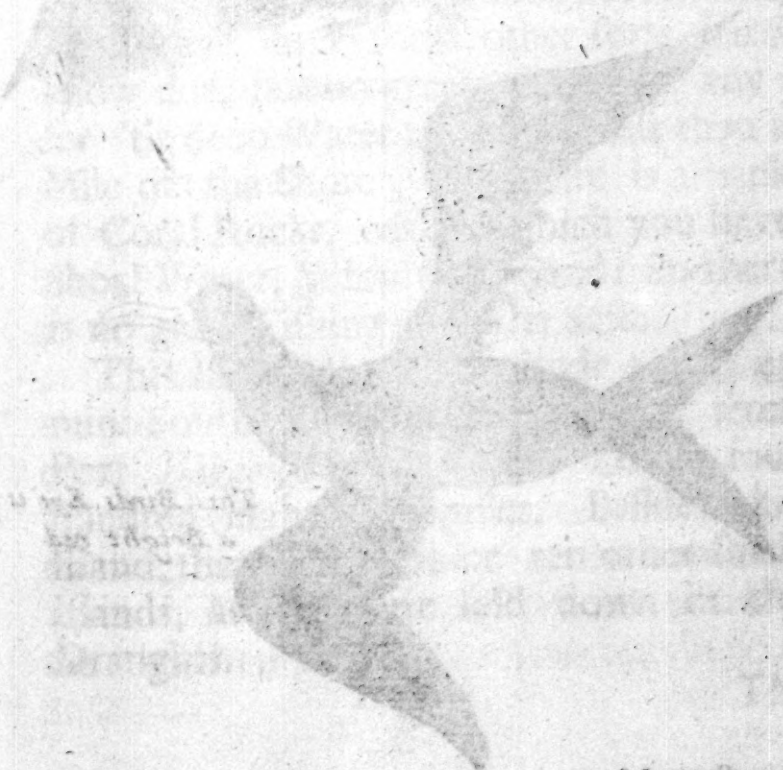
nor Signs. We wav'd to them to come aboard, and I call'd to them in the *Malayan* Language to do the same; but they would not: Yet they came so nigh us, that we could shew them such things as we had to truck with them; Yet neither would this entice them to come aboard; but they made Signs for us to come ashore, and away they went. Then I went after them in my Pinnace, carrying with me Knives, Beads, Glasses, Hatchets, &c. When we came near the Shore, I called to them in the *Malayan* Language: I saw but two Men at first, the rest lying in Ambush behind the Bushes; but as soon as I threw ashore some Knives and other Toys, they came out, flung down their Weapons, and came into the Water by the Boats side, making signs of Friendship by pouring Water on their Heads with one Hand, which they dipt into the Sea. The next day in the Afternoon several other Canoas came aboard, and brought many Roots and Fruits, which we purchas'd.

This Island has no name in our Draughts, but the Natives call it *Pulo Sabuda*. It is about three Leagues long, and two Miles wide, more or less. It is of a good heighth, so as to be seen eleven or twelve Leagues. It is very Rocky; yet above the Rocks there is good yellow

An. 1699.

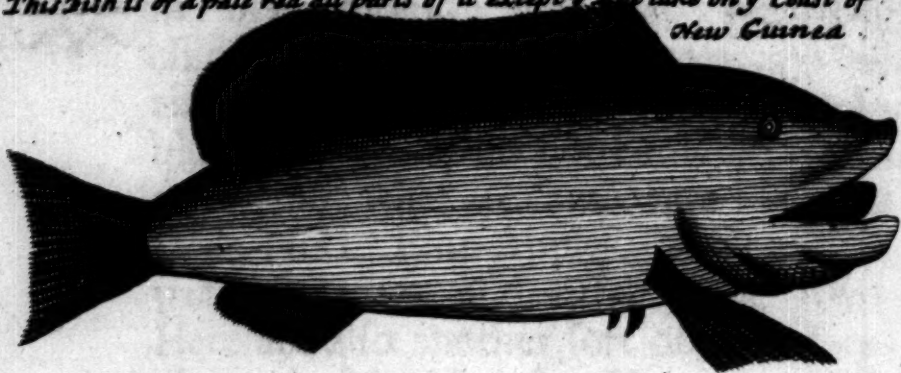
and black Mould ; not deep, yet producing plenty of good tall Trees, and bearing any Fruits or Roots which the Inhabitants plant. I do not know all its produce ; but what we saw, were Plantains, Coco-Nuts, Pine-Apples, Oranges, Papas, Potatoes, and other large Roots. Here are also another sort of wild Jaca's, about the bigness of a Mans two Fists, full of Stones or Kernels, which eat pleasant enough when roasted. The Libby Tree grows here in the Swampy Valleys, of which they make Sago Cakes: I did not see them make any, but was told by the Inhabitants that it was made of the Pith of the Tree, in the same manner I have described in my Voyage round the World. They shew'd me the Tree whereof it was made, and I bought about forty of the Cakes. I bought also three or four Nutmegs in their Shell, which did not seem to have been long gathered ; but whether they be the growth of this Island or not, the Natives would not tell whence they had them, and seem'd to prize them very much. What Beasts the Island affords, I know not : But here are both Sea and Land-Fowl. Of the first, Boobies and Men of War-Birds are the chief ; some Goldens, and small Milk-white Crab-catchers. The Land-fowls are Pidgeons, about the bigness

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22

This Fish is of a pale red all parts of it except ^{the} Tail take on y^e Coast of New Guinea



Strange & large
Batts on I. Pulo Sabuda
in New Guinea described
Page 99.



This Birds Eye is of
a Bright red

Place this Page 99.

ness of Mountain-Pigeons in *Jamaica*; and Crows about the bigness of those in *England*, and much like them; but the inner part of their Feathers are white, and the outside black; so that they appear all black, unless you extend the Feathers. Here are large Sky-colour'd Birds, such as we lately kill'd on *New Guinea*; and many other small Birds, unknown to us. Here are likewise abundance of Bats, as big as young Coneys; their Necks, Head, Ears and Noses, like Foxes; their Hair rough; that about their Necks, is of a whitish ybellow, that on their Heads and Shoulders black; their Wings are four Foot over, from tip to tip: They smell like Foxes. The Fish are Bass, Rock-fish, and a sort of Fish like Mulletts, Old-wives, Whip-rays, and some other sorts that I know not, but no great plenty of any; for 'tis deep Water till within less than a Mile of the Shore; then there is a bank of Coral Rocks, within which you have Shoal Water, White clean Sand: So there is no good Fishing with the Sain. *Lewob*
This Island lies in Latitude 2 deg. 43 min. South, and Meridian distance from Port *Babao* on the Island *Timor*, four hundred eighty six miles. Besides this Island, there are nine or ten other small Islands, as they are laid down in the Draughts.

An. 1699

The Inhabitants of this Island are a sort of very rawny *Indians*, with long black Hair; who in their manners differ but little from the *Mindanays*, and others of these Eastern Islands. These seem to be the chief; For besides them we saw also shock Curl-pated *New Guinea Negroes*; many of which are Slaves to the others, but I think not all. They are very poor, wear no Cloaths, but have a Clout about their middle, made of the Rinds of the Tops of Palmeto Trees; but the Women had a sort of Callico Cloaths. Their chief Ornaments are Blue and Yellow-beads, worn about their Wrists. The Men Arm themselves with Bows and Arrows, Lances, broad Swords like those of *Mindanao*; their Lances are pointed with Bone. They strike Fish very ingeniously with Wooden Fiss-gigs, and have a very ingenious way of making the Fish rise: For they have a piece of Wood curiously carv'd and painted much like a Dolphin (and perhaps other Figures;) these they let down into the Water by a Line with a small weight to sink it; when they think it low enough, they haul the Line into their Boats very fast, and the Fish rise up after this Figure, and they stand ready to strike them when they are near the Surface of the Water. But their chief Livelihood is from their Plantations. Yet they

they have large Boats, and go over to *An. 1699.*
New Guinea, where they get Slaves, fine
 Parrots, &c. which they carry to *Gorame*
 and exchange for Callicoes. One Boat
 came from thence a little before I arriv'd
 here; of whom I bought some Parrots;
 and would have bought a Slave, but they
 would not barter for any thing but Calli-
 coes, which I had not. Their Houses on
 this side were very small, and seem'd on-
 ly to be for Necessity; but on the other
 side of the Island we saw good large
 Houses. Their Proes are narrow with
 Outlagers on each side, like other *Ma-
 layans*. I cannot tell of what Religion
 these are; but I think they are not *Ma-
 hometans*, by their drinking Brandy out
 of the same Cup with us without any
 Scruple. At this Island we continued
 till the 20th Instant, having laid in store
 of such Roots and Fruits as the Island
 afforded: *to the North and North East of the*

On the 20th, at half hour after six in
 the Morning, I weigh'd, and standing out
 we saw a large Boat full of Men lying at
 the North point of the Island. As we
 pass'd by, they row'd away towards their
 Habitations, where we supposed they had
 withdrawn themselves for fear of us
 (tho' we gave them no cause of terrour,)
 or for some differences among them-
 selves.

An. 1699.



We stood to the Northward till seven in the Evening; then saw a rippling: and the Water being discoloured, we sounded, and had but twenty two Fathom. I went about and stood to the Westward till two next Morning; then tack'd again, and had these several soundings: At eight in the Evening, twenty two; at ten, twenty five; at eleven, twenty seven; at twelve, twenty eight Fathom; at two in the Morning, twenty six; at four, twenty four; at six, twenty three; at eight, twenty eight; at twelve, twenty two.

We passed by many small Islands, and among many dangerous Shoals, without any remarkable occurrence, till the 4th of February, when we got within three Leagues of the North-West Cape of New Guinea, called by the Dutch Cape Mabo. Off this Cape there lies a small woody Island, and many Islands of different Sizes to the North and North-East of it. This part of New Guinea is high Land, adorn'd with tall Trees that appeared very Green and Flourishing. The Cape it self is not very high, but ends in a low sharp point; and on either side there appears another such point at equal distances, which makes it resemble a Diamond. This only appears when you are abreast of the middle point; and then you have no ground within three Leagues of the Shore.

In

N^o 1.

N. W. b. W. 6 L.

N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. 8 L.

N. N. W. 7 L.

N. 7 L.

N^o 2.

W. S. W. 3 L.

A small sandy Isl. This low land is part of N. Guinea Lat. 2. $\frac{3}{4}$ S.

N. N. E. 6 L.

N. E. b. N. 9 L.

Shole Isl.

E. N. E. 3 L.

N^o 3.

S. b. W. 9 L.

These Isl. is y^e same as a bore and makes thus, at these bearings, and lays to y^e W. ward of y^e Isl. Mellal

W. S. W. 9 L.

N^o 4.

S. W. b. S.

S. b. W. 8 L.

N^o 5.

S. S. W. 8 L.

W. S. W. 6 L.

W. b. N. 7 L.

This head is y^e N. most head of Mellal Isl. and maketh thus at these bearings, and a bondance of small Isl. round it. he rises thus as y^e land away to y^e N. W. ward of theN^o 6

The N. head of Mellal

S. S. W. 5 L.

W. b. S. 4 L.

W. N. W.

N. W. b. W. 6 L.

When you have y^e N. most head of Mellal W. S. W. 5 L. that lays of these Isl. at these bearings, and at y^e same time y^e land of N. Guinea or Cape Mabo sheweth as a low and a ring of Islands a bout 12 L. at this side.

N. W. b. N. 4 L.

N^o 7.

C. Mabo

N. 18 L.

N. N. W. 4 W. 5 L.

Isl. N. N. E. 3 L.

N. E. b. N. 12 L.

1. The first point to be considered is the nature of the problem. It is essential to understand the scope and objectives of the study. This involves a thorough review of the literature and a clear definition of the research questions.

2. The second point is the selection of the research methodology. This should be based on the nature of the problem and the research objectives. It is important to choose a method that is appropriate and reliable for the study.

3. The third point is the collection of data. This involves the implementation of the chosen methodology and the gathering of relevant information. It is crucial to ensure that the data is accurate and complete.

4. The fourth point is the analysis of the data. This involves the use of statistical or other analytical techniques to interpret the results. It is important to identify patterns and trends in the data.

5. The fifth point is the presentation of the results. This involves the preparation of a report or paper that clearly and concisely communicates the findings of the study. It is important to use appropriate language and formatting.

6. The sixth point is the conclusion. This involves a summary of the findings and a discussion of their implications. It is important to state the limitations of the study and suggest areas for further research.

7. The seventh point is the evaluation of the study. This involves a critical assessment of the research process and the results. It is important to consider the strengths and weaknesses of the study and to make recommendations for improvement.

8. The eighth point is the dissemination of the results. This involves the sharing of the findings with the relevant community. It is important to use appropriate channels and methods for dissemination.

9. The ninth point is the reflection on the study. This involves a final assessment of the research process and the results. It is important to consider the overall experience and to make recommendations for future studies.

10. The tenth point is the conclusion. This involves a final summary of the findings and a discussion of their implications. It is important to state the limitations of the study and suggest areas for further research.

In the Afternoon we past by the Cape, and stood over for the Islands. Before it was dark, we were got within a League of the Westermost; but had no ground with fifty Fathom of Line. However fearing to stand nearer in the dark, we tack'd and stood to the East, and plyed all Night. The next Morning we were got five or six Leagues to the Eastward of that Island; and having the Wind Easterly, we stood in to the Northward among the Islands, founded, and had no ground. Then I sent in my Boat to sound, and they had ground with fifty Fathom near a mile from the Shore. We tack'd before the Boat came aboard again, for fear of a Shoal that was about a mile to the East of that Island the Boat went to; from whence also a Shoal-point stretched out it self till it met the other: They brought with them such a Cockle, as I have mentioned in my Voyage round the World, found near *Celebes*; and they saw many more, some bigger than that which they brought aboard, as they said: and for this reason I named it *Cockle-Island*. I sent them to sound again, ordering them to Fire a Musquet if they found good Anchoring; we were then standing to the Southward, with a fine Breeze. As soon as they fired, I tack'd and stood in: They told me they had fifty Fathom

when they fired. I tack'd again, and made all the Sail I could to get out, being near some Rocky Islands and Shoals to Leeward of us. The Breeze increased, and I thought we were out of danger; but having a Shole just by us, and the VVind falling again, I ordered the Boat to tow us, and by their help we got clear from it. We had a strong Tide setting to the Westward.

At One a-Clock, being past the Shole, and finding the Tide setting to the Westward, I anchor'd in thirty-five Fathom, coarse Sand, with small Coral and Shells. Being nearest to *Cockle-Island*, I immediately sent both the Boats thither; one to cut Wood, and the other to fish. At four afternoon, having a small Breeze at South-South-West, I made a Sign for my Boats to come aboard. They brought some Wood, and a few small Cockles, none of them exceeding ten pound weight; whereas the Shell of the great one weighed seventy-eight Pound; but it was now high Water, and therefore they could get no bigger. They also brought on board some Pidgeons, of which we found plenty on all the Islands where we touch'd in these Seas. Also in many places we saw many large Batts, but kill'd none, except those I mention'd at *Pulo Sabuda*. As our Boats came aboard,

we

we weigh'd and made Sail, steering East-South-East as long as the Wind held: In the Morning we found we had got four or five Leagues to the East of the place where we weigh'd. We stood to and fro till eleven; and finding that we lost Ground, anchor'd in forty-two Fathom, coarse gravelly Sand, with some Coral. This Morning we thought we saw a Sail.

In the Afternoon I went ashore on a small woody Island, about two Leagues from us. Here I found the greatest number of Pidgeons that ever I saw either in the *East* or *West-Indies*, and small Cockles in the Sea round the Island, in such quantities that we might have laden the Boat in an hours time: These were not above ten or twelve pound weight. We cut some Wood, and brought off Cockles enough for all the Ship's Company; but having no small Shot, we could kill no Pidgeons. I return'd about four a-Clock; and then my Gunner and both Mates went thither, and in less than three quarters of an Hour they kill'd and brought off ten Pidgeons. Here is a Tide: The Flood sets West and the Ebb East; but the latter is very faint, and but of small continuance. And so we found it ever since we came from *Tor*. The Winds we found Easterly, between North-East and East-South-East; So

An 1699.

So that if these continue, it is impossible to beat farther to the Eastward on this Coast against Wind and Current. These Easterly Winds encreased from the time we were in the Latitude of about 2 deg. South; and as we drew nigher the Line, they hung more Easterly. And now being to the North of the Continent of *New Guinea*, where the Coast lies East and West, I find the Trade-wind here at East; which yet in higher Latitudes is usually at North-North-West and North-West; and so I did expect them here, it being to the South of the Line.

The 7th in the Morning I sent my Boat ashore on *Pidgeon Island*, and staid till Noon. In the Afternoon my Men returned, brought twenty-two Pidgeons, and many Cockles, some very large, some small. They also brought one empty Shell, that weigh'd two hundred and fifty-eight Pound.

At four a-Clock we weigh'd, having a small Westerly Wind, and a Tide with us; At seven in the Evening we anchor'd in forty-two Fathom, near *King William's Island*, where I went ashore the next Morning, drank his Majesty's Health, and honour'd it with his Name. It is about two Leagues and a half in length, very high; and extraordinarily well cloathed with Woods. The Trees are of diverse sorts,

sorts, most unknown to us, but all very green and flourishing; many of them had Flowers, some white, some purple, others yellow; all which smelt very fragrantly. The Trees are generally tall and streight-bodied, and may be fit for any uses. I saw one of a clean Body, without Knot or Limb, sixty or seventy Foot high by estimation. It was three of my Fathoms about, and kept its bigness without any sensible decrease even to the top. The Mould of the Island is black, but not deep; it being very rocky. On the sides and top of the Island, are many Palmier Trees, whose Heads we could discern over all the other Trees, but their Bodies we could not see.

About one in the Afternoon we weighed and stood to the Eastward, between the Main and King William's Island, leaving the Island on our Larboard side, and sounding till we were past the Island; and then we had no Ground. Here we found the Flood setting East by North, and the Ebb West by South. There were Shoals and small Islands between us and the Main, which caused the Tide to set very inconstantly, and make many whirlings in the Water; yet we did not find the Tide to set strong any way, nor the Water to rise much.

On

An. 1699.

On the 9th. being to the Eastward of *King William's Island*, we plied all day between the Main and other Islands, having Easterly VVinds and fair weather till seven the next Morning. Then we had very hard Rain till eight, and saw many Sholes of Fish. We lay becalm'd off a pretty deep Bay on *New Guinea*, about twelve or fourteen Leagues wide, and seven or eight Leagues deep, having low Land near its bottom, but high Land without. The Eastermost part of *New Guinea* seen, bore East by South, distant twelve Leagues: Cape *Maba* West-South-West half South, distant seven Leagues.

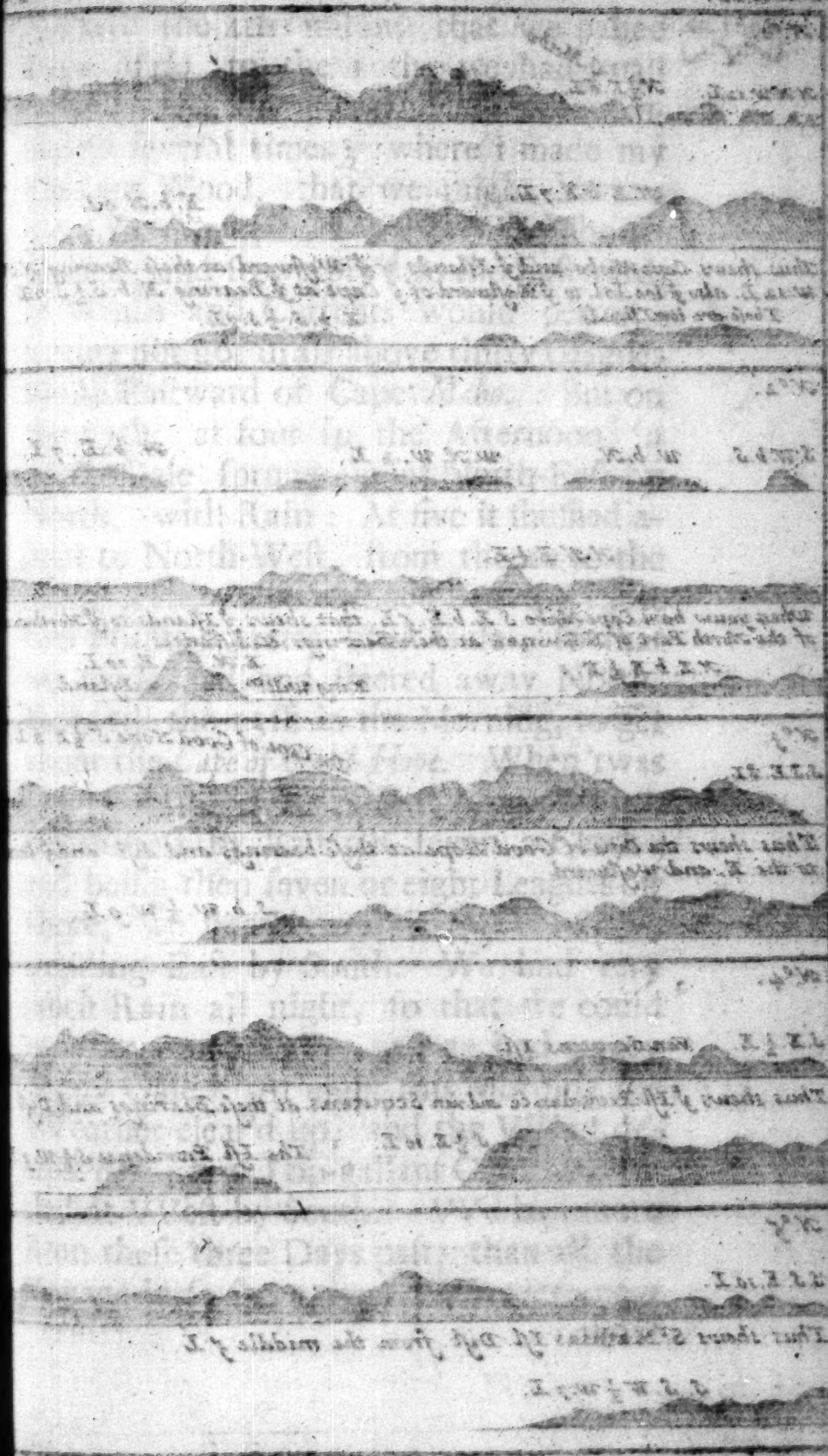
At one in the Afternoon it began to rain, and continu'd till six in the Evening; so that having but little Wind and most Calms, we lay still off the formention'd Bay, having *King William's Island* still in sight, though distant by Judgment fifteen or sixteen Leagues West. We saw many Sholes of small Fish, some Sharks, and seven or eight Dolphins; but catcht none. In the Afternoon, being about four Leagues from the Shore, we saw an Opening in the Land, which seem'd to afford good Harbour: In the Evening we saw a large Fire there; and I intended to go in (if Winds and Weather would permit) to get some Acquaintance with the Natives.

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NEW ENGLAND

1790



N.º 1.

N.N.W. 12 I.

N. ½ E. 6 I.

C. Mabo

N.E. 6 E. 7 I.

E. 6 N. 9 I.

Thus shews Cape Mabo and 3 Islands to 3 Westward at these Bearing N.N.W. 12 I. also 3 loc Isl. to 3 Eastward of 3 Cape at 3 Bearing E. 6 S. ½ S. 7 I. These are low Islands

E. 6 S. ½ S. 7 I.

N.º 2.

S.W. 6 S.

W. 6 N.

W.N.W. 2 I.

N. 6 E. 7 I.

N.N.E. ½ E.

When youw have Cape Mabo S.E. 6 E. 5 I. that shews 3 Islands to 3 Northward of the North Part of N. Guinea at these Bearings & distances.

N.E. 6 E. ½ E.

E. 6 N.

E. 10 I.

King willm

Island

N.º 3.

S.S.E. 8 I.

The Cape of Good Hope S. ½ E. 6 I.

Thus shews the Cape of Good Hope at these bearings and dist. and 3 land to the E. and westward

S. 6 W. ½ W. 9 I.

N.º 4.

S.E. ½ E.

Van Scoutans Isl.

Thus shews 3 Isl. Providence and Van Scoutans. at these Bearings and Dist.

S. ½ E. 10 I.

The Isl. Providence S. ½ W. 3 I.

N.º 5.

S.S.E. 10 I.

Thus shews St. Mathias Isl. Dist. from the middle 3 I.

S. S. W. ½ W. 7 I.

An. 1699

Since the 4th instant that we passed Cape Mabo, to the 12th, we had small Easterly Winds and Calms, so that we anchor'd several times; where I made my Men cut Wood, that we might have a good Stock when a Westerly Wind should present; and so we ply'd to the Eastward, as Winds and Currents would permit; having not got in all above thirty Leagues to the Eastward of Cape Mabo. But on the 12th, at four in the Afternoon, a small Gale sprung up at North-East by North, with Rain: At five it shuffled about to North-West, from thence to the South-West, and continued between those two Points a pretty brisk Gale; so that we made Sail and steer'd away North-East, till the 13th in the Morning, to get about the Cape of Good Hope. When 'twas Day, we steer'd North-East half East, then North-East by East till seven a-Clock; and being then seven or eight Leagues off Shore, we steer'd away East; the Shore trending East by South. We had very much Rain all night, so that we could not carry much Sail; yet we had a very steddly Gale. At eight this Morning the Weather clear'd up, and the Wind decreas'd to a fine Top-gallant Gale, and settled at West by South. We had more Rain these three Days past, than all the Voyage in so short time. We were now about

An. 1699. about six Leagues from the Land of *New-Guinea*, which appear'd very high ; And we saw two Head-lands, about twenty Leagues asunder ; the one to the East, and the other to the West, which last is called the *Cape of Good Hope*. We found Variation East 4 deg.

The 15th in the Morning between twelve and two a-Clock, it blew a very brisk Gale at North-West, and look'd very black in the South-West. At two it flew about at once to the South-South-West, and rained very hard. The Wind settled sometime at West-South-West, and we steered East North-East till three in the Morning : Then the Wind and Rain abating, we steered East half North for fear of coming near the Land. Presently after, it being a little clear, the Man at the Bow-sprit-end, call'd out *Land on our Starboard Bow*. We lookt out and saw it plain. I presently sounded, and had but ten Fathom soft Ground. The Master, being somewhat scar'd, came running in haste with this News, and said it was best to anchor : I told him no, but sound again : Then we had twelve Fathom ; the next Cast, thirteen and a half ; the fourth, seventeen Fathom ; and then no Ground with fifty Fathom Line. However we kept off the Island, and did not go so fast but that we could see any other

Providence-Island.

VIII

An. 1699.

other danger before we came nigh it. For here might have been more Islands not laid down in my Draughts besides This. For I search'd all the Draughts I had, if perchance I might find any Island in the one, which was not in the others; But I could find none near us. VVhen it was day, we were about five Leagues off the Land we saw; but, I believe, not above five Mile or at most two Leagues off it, when we first saw it in the Night.

This is a small Island, but pretty high, I named it *Providence*. About five Leagues to the Southward of this, there is another Island, which is called *William Seventen's Island*, and laid down in our Draughts: It is a high Island, and about twenty Leagues long.

It was by mere Providence that we miss'd the Small Island. For had not the VVind come to VVest-South-VVest, and blown hard, so that we steer'd East-North-East; we had been upon it by our course that we steer'd before, if we could not have seen it. This morning we saw many great Trees and Logs swim by us; which it's probable came out of some great Rivers on the Main.

On the 16th we cross'd the Line, and found Variation 68 deg. 16 min. East. The 18th by my observation at noon, we found that we had had a Current setting

to

An. 1699. to the Southward, and probably that drew us in so nigh *Scouten's Island*. For this Twenty-four Hours we steered East by North with a large VVind, yet made but an East by South half South course; though the Variation was not above 7 deg. East.

The 21st we had a Current setting to the Northward, which is against the true Trade Monsoon, it being now near the full Moon. I did expect it here, as in all other places. VVe had Variation 8 deg. 45 min. East. The 22^d we found but little Current; if any, it set to the Southward.

On the 23^d in the Afternoon we saw two Snakes; and the next Morning another, passing by us, which was furiously assaulted by two Fishes, that had kept us Company five or six days. They were shaped like Mackarel, and were about that bigness and length, and of a yellow greenish Colour. The Snake swam away from them very fast, keeping his Head above Water; the Fish snap'd at his Tail; but when he turn'd himself, that Fish would withdraw, and another would snap; so that by turns they kept him employed; yet he still defended himself, and swam away a great pace, till they were out of sight.

The



The 25th betimes in the Morning, we saw an Island to the Southward of us, at about fifteen Leagues distance. We steer'd away for it, supposing it to be that which the Dutch call *Wishart's Island*; but finding it otherwise, I call'd it *Matthias*, it being that Saints day. This Island is about nine or ten Leagues long, Mountainous and Woody, with many Savannas, and some spots of Land which seem'd to be clear'd. At 8 in the Evening we lay by, intending, if I could, to anchor under *Matthias* Isle. But the next Morning seeing another Island about seven or eight Leagues to the Eastward of it, we steer'd away for it; at noon we came up fair with its South-West end, intending to run along by it, and Anchor on the South-East side. But the Tornadoes came in so thick and hard, that I could not venture in. This Island is pretty low and plain, and cloath'd with Wood; the Trees were very green, and appear'd to be large and tall, as thick as they could stand one by another. It is about two or three Leagues long, and at the South-VVest point there is another small low woody Island, about a mile round, and about a mile from the other. Between them there runs a riff of Rocks, which joyns them. (The biggest, I named *Squally Island*.)

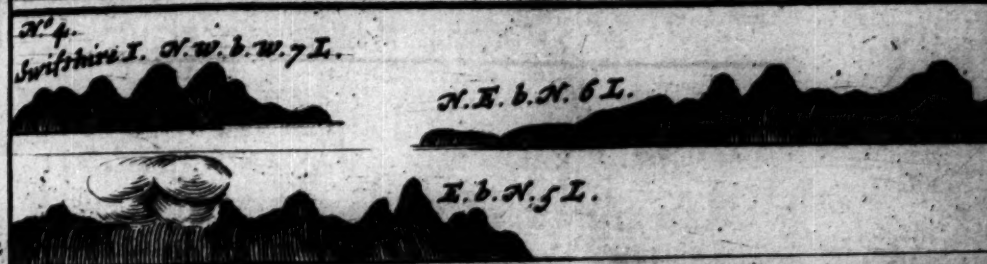
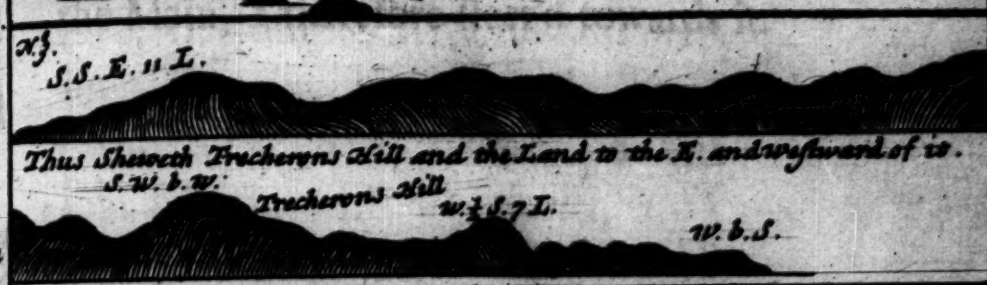
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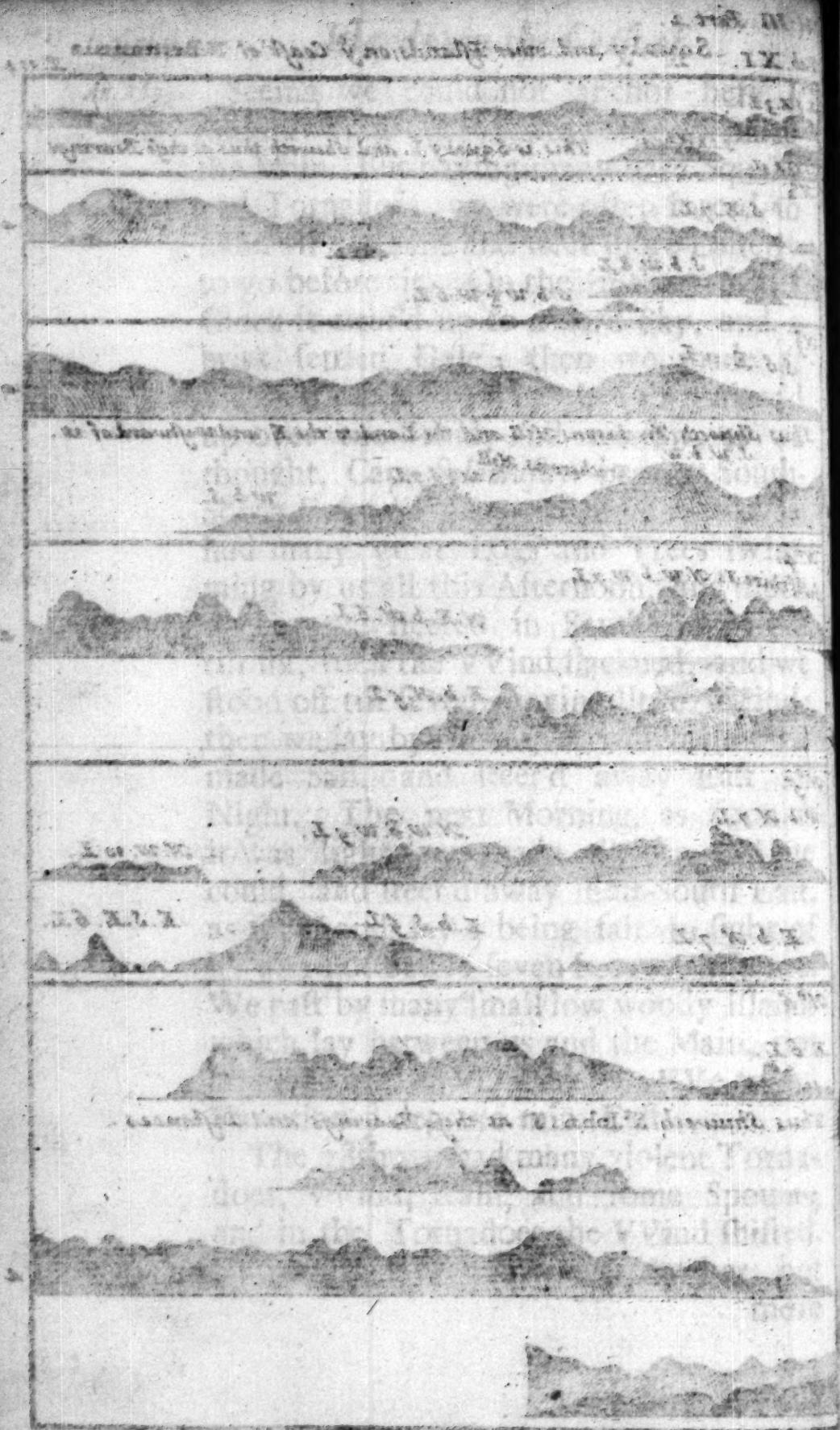
Seeing

An. 1699.

Seeing we could not anchor here, I stood away to the Southward, to make the Main. But having many hard Squalls and Tornadoes, we were often forced to hand all our Sails and steer more Easterly to go before it. On the 26th at four a Clock it clear'd up to a hard Sky, and a brisk Mettled Gale; then we made as much Sail as we could. At five it clear'd up over the Land, and we saw, as we thought, Cape Solomaswer bearing South-South-East distance ten Leagues. VVe had many great Logs and Trees swimming by us all this Afternoon, and much Grass; we steered in South-South-East till six, then the VVind slackned, and we stood off till seven, having little VVind; then we lay by till ten, at which time we made Sail, and steer'd away East all Night. The next Morning, as soon as it was light, we made all the Sail we could, and steer'd away East-South East, as the Land lay; being fair in sight of it, and not above seven Leagues distance. We past by many small low woody Islands which lay between us and the Main, not laid down in our Draughts. VVe found Variation 9 deg. 50 min. East.

The 28th we had many violent Tornadoes, VVind, Rain, and some Spouts; and in the Tornadoes the VVind shifted. In the Night we had fair VVeather, but
more





more Lightning than we had seen at any time this Voyage. This Morning we left a large high Island on our Larboard side, called in the Dutch Draughts *Wisharts* Isle, about six Leagues from the Main; and seeing many Smoaks upon the Main, I therefore steer'd towards it.

An. 1696



P A C H A 2

An. 1699.

CHAP. IV.

The main Land of New Guinea.

Its Inhabitants. Slingers Bay.

Small Islands. Garret Dennis

Isle described. Its Inhabitants.

Their Proes. Anthony Caves I-

sland. Its Inhabitants. Trees

full of Worms found in the Sea.

St. Johns Island. The main Land

of New Guinea. Its Inhabitants.

The Coast described. Cape and

Bay St. George. Cape Orford.

Another Bay. The Inhabitants

there. A large account of the Au-

thor's attempts to Trade with them.

He names the place Port Moun-

tague. The Country thereabouts

described, and its produce. A

Burning Island. described. A new

passage found. Nova Britannia.

Sir George Rooks Island. Long

Island, and Crown Island, disco-

vered and described. Sir R. Rich's

Island.

New Guinea.

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Island. A Burning Island. A

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strange Spout. A Conjecture concerning a new passage Southward.

King Williams Island. Strange

Whirlpools. Distance between Cape

Mabo, and Cape St. George,

computed.

THE main Land, at this place, is high and mountainous, adorned with tall flourishing Trees; The sides of the Hills had many large Plantations and Patches of clear'd Land; which, together with the Smoaks we saw, were certain signs of its being well inhabited; and I was desirous to have some commerce with the Inhabitants. Being nigh the Shore, we saw first one Proe; a little after, two or three more; and at last a great many Boats came from all the adjacent Bays. VVhen they were forty six in Number, they approach'd so near us, that we could see each others signs, and hear each other speak; though we could not understand them, nor they us. They made signs for us to go in towards the Shore, pointing that way; it was squally VVeather, which at first made me cautious of going too near; but the Weather beginning to look pretty well, I endeavoured to get

I 3 into

An. 1699.

into a Bay a-head of us, which we could have got into well enough at first; but while we lay by, we were driven so far to Leeward, that now it was more difficult to get in. The Natives lay in their Proes round us; to whom I shew'd Beads, Knives, Glasses, to allure them to come nearer; but they would not come so nigh, as to receive any thing from us. Therefore I threw out some things to them, *viz.* a Knife fastned to a piece of Board, and a Glass-bottle corked up with some Beads in it; which they took up and seemed well pleased. They often struck their left Breast with their right Hand, and as often held up a black Truncheon over their Heads, which we thought was a Token of Friendship; Wherefore we did the like. And when we stood in towards their Shore, they seem'd to rejoyce; but when we stood off, they frown'd, yet kept us Company in their Proes, still pointing to the Shore. About five a Clock we got within the Mouth of the Bay, and sounded several times, but had no Ground, though within a mile of the Shore. The Bason of this Bay was above two mile within us, into which we might have gone; but as I was not assured of Anchorage there, so I thought it not prudence to run in at this time; it being near Night, and seeing a black
Tor-

An. 1699.

Tornado rising in the West, which I most fear'd: Besides, we had near two hundred Men in Proes close by us. And the Bays on the Shore were lined with Men from one end to the other, where there could not be less than three or four hundred more. What Weapons they had, we know not, nor yet their design. Therefore I had, at their first coming near us, got up all our small Arms, and made several put on Cartouch Boxes to prevent Treachery. At last I resolved to go out again: Which when the Natives in their Proes perceived, they began to fling Stones at us as fast as they could, being provided with Engines for that purpose; (wherefore I named this place *Slingers Bay*;) But at the Firing of one Gun they were all amaz'd, drew off and flung no more Stones. They got together, as if consulting what to do; for they did not make in towards the Shore, but lay still, though some of them were killed or wounded; and many more of them had paid for their boldness, but that I was unwilling to cut off any of them; which if I had done, I could not hope afterwards to bring them to treat with me.

The next day we sailed close by an Island, where we saw many Smoaks, and Men in the Bays; out of which came two or three Canoas, taking much pains to

An. 1699.

overtake us, but they could not, though we went with an easy Sail; and I could not now stay for them. As I past by the South-East point, I sounded several times within a mile of the Sandy Bays, but had no Ground: About three Leagues to the Northward of the South-East point, we opened a large deep Bay, secur'd from West-North-West and South-West Winds. There were two other Islands that lay to the North-East of it, which secur'd the Bay from North-East Winds; One was but small, yet woody; the other was a League long, inhabited and full of Coco-Nut-Trees. I endeavoured to get into this Bay; but there came such flaws off from the high Land over it, that I could not; Besides, we had many hard Squalls, which deterr'd me from it; and Night coming on, I would not run any hazard, but bore away to the small inhabited Island, to see if we could get Anchoring on the East side of it. When we came there, we found the Island so narrow, that there could be no Shelter; therefore I tack'd and stood toward the greater Island again: And being more than midway between both, I lay by, designing to endeavour for Anchorage next Morning. Between seven and eight at Night, we spied a Canoa close by us; and seeing no more, suffered her to come aboard.

She

She had three Men in her, who brought off five Coco-nuts, for which I gave each of them a Knife and a string of Beads, to encourage them to come off again in the Morning: But before these went away, we saw two more Canoas coming; therefore we stood away to the Northward from them, and then lay by again till Day. We saw no more Boats this Night; neither design'd to suffer any to come aboard in the dark.

By nine a Clock the next Morning, we were got within a League of the great Island, but were kept off by violent gusts of Wind. These Squals gave us warning of their approach, by the Clouds which hung over the Mountains, and afterwards descended to the Foot of them; and then it is we expect them speedily.

On the 3d of *March*, being about five Leagues to Leeward of the great Island, we saw the Main Land a-head; and another great high Island to Leeward of us, distance about seven Leagues; which we bore away for. It is called in the *Dutch* Draughts, *Garret Dennis* Isle. It is about fourteen or fifteen Leagues round; high and mountainous, and very woody: Some Trees appeared very large and tall; and the Bays by the Sea-side are well stored vvith Coco-nut-Trees; vvhere vve also savv some small Houses. The sides of

Jan 1699.



of the Mountains are thick set vvith Plantations; and the Mould in the new clear'd Land, seem'd to be of a browvn reddish Colour. This Island is of no regular Figure, but is full of points shooting forth into the Sea; betveen vvhich are many Sandy Bays, full of Coco-nut-Trees. The middle of the Isle lies in 3 deg. 10 min. South Latitude. It is very populous: The Natives are very black, strong, and vvell limb'd People; having great round Heads; their Hair naturally curl'd and short, vvhich they shave into several forms, and dye it also of diuerse Colours, viz. Red, White and Yellowv. They have broad round Faces vvith great bottle Noses, yet agreeable enough, till they disfigure them by Painting, and by wearing great things through their Noses as big as a Mans Thumb and about four Inches long; these are run clear through both Nostrils, one end coming out by one Cheek-Bone, and the other end against the other; and their Noses so stretched, that only a small slip of them appears about the Ornament. They have also great holes in their Ears, vvherein they vwear such stuff as in their Noses. They are very dextrous active Fellowvs in their Proes, vvhich are very ingeniously built. They are narrowv and long, vvith Out-lagers on one side; the Head and Stern higher

Its Inhabitants.

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higher than the rest, and carved into many Devices, viz. some Fowl, Fish, or a Mans Hand painted or carv'd: And though its but rudely done, yet the resemblance appears plainly, and shewvs an ingenious fancy. But vvith vvhat Instruments they make their Proes or carved Work, I know not; for they seem to be utterly ignorant of Iron. They have very neat Paddles, vvith vvhich they manage their Proes dextrously, and make great way through the Water. Their Weapons are chiefly Lances, Swords and Slings, and some Bows and Arrows: They have also Wooden Fillgigs, for striking Fish. Those that came to assault us in *Slingers Bay* on the Main, are in all respects like these; and I believe these are alike treacherous. Their Speech is clear and distinct; the words they used most, when near us, were *Vaconsee Allamais*, and then they pointed to the Shore. Their signs of Friendship, are either a great Truncheon, or Bough of a Tree full of Leaves, put on their Heads; often striking their Heads with their Hands.

The next day, having a fresh Gale of Wind, we got under a high Island, about four or five Leagues round, very woody, and full of Plantations upon the sides of the Hills; and in the Bays by the Waterside, are abundance of Coco-nut-Trees.

It

An. 1699.

It lies in the Latitude of 3 deg. 25 min. South, and Meridian Distance from Cape Mabo 1316 m. On the South-East part of it are three or four other small woody Islands; one high and peak'd, the other low and flat; all bedeck'd with Coconut-Trees and other Wood. On the North there is another Island of an indifferent height, and of a somewhat larger circumference than the great high Island last mention'd. We past between this and the high Island. The high Island is call'd in the *Dutch* Draughts *Anthony Cave's Island*. As for the flat low Island, and the other small one, it is probable they were never seen by the *Dutch*; nor the Islands to the North of *Garret Dennis's Island*. As soon as we came near *Cave's Island*, some Canoa's came about us, and made Signs for us to come ashore, as all the rest had done before; probably thinking we could run the Ship a-ground any where, as they did their Proes; for we saw neither Sail nor Anchor among any of them, though most *Eastern Indians* have both. These had Proes made of one Tree, well dug, with Outlagers on one side; They were but small, yet well shap'd. We endeavour'd to anchor, but found no Ground within a Mile of the Shore: We kept close along the North-side, still sounding till we came to the North-

North-East end, but found no Ground; the Canoas still accompanying us; and the Bays were covered with Men going along as we sail'd: Many of them strov^e to swim off to us, but we left them astern. Being at the North-East point, we found a strong Current setting to the North-West; so that though we had steer'd to keep under the high Island; yet we were driven towards the flat one. At this time three of the Natives came aboard: I gave each of them a Knife, a Looking-Glass, and a String of Beads. I shew'd them Pumpkins and Coco-nut-shells, and made Signs to them to bring some aboard, and had presently three Coco-nuts out of one of the Canoas. I shewed them Nutmegs, and by their Signs I guess'd they had some on the Island. I also shew'd them some Gold-Dust, which they seem'd to know, and call'd out *Manneel, Manneel*, and pointed towards the Land. A while after these Men were gone, two or three Canoas came from the flat Island, and by Signs invited us to their Island; at which the others seem'd displeas'd, and us'd very menacing Gestures and (I believe) Speeches to each other. Night coming on, we stood off to Sea; and having but little Wind all Night, were driven away to the North-West. We saw many great Fires on the flat Island. These last Men that

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that came of to us, were all black, as those we had seen before, with frizled Hair. They were very tall, lusty, well-shap'd Men; They wear great things in their Noses, and paint as the others, but not much; They make the same Signs of Friendship, and their Language seems to be one: But the others had Proes, and these Canoas. On the sides of some of these, we saw the Figures of several Fish neatly cut; and these last were not so shy as the others.

Steering away from *Cave's Island* South-South-East, we found a strong Current against us, which set only in some places in Streams; and in them we saw many Trees and Logs of Wood, which drove by us. We had but little Wood aboard; wherefore I hoisted out the Pinnace, and sent her to take up some of this Driftwood. In a little time she came aboard with a great Tree in a tow, which we could hardly hoist in with all our Tackles. We cut up the Tree and split it for Firewood. It was much worm-eaten, and had in it some live Worms above an Inch long, and about the bigness of a Goose-quill, and having their Heads crusted over with a thin Shell.

After this we passed by an Island, called by the *Dutch* *St John's Island*, leaving it to the North of us. It is about nine

or

or ten Leagues round, and very well adorned with lofty Trees. We saw many Plantations on the sides of the Hills, and abundance of Coco-nut-trees about them; as also thick Groves on the Bays by the Sea side. As we came near it, three Canoas came off to us, but would not come aboard. They were such as we had seen about the other Islands: They spoke the same Language, and made the same Signs of Peace; and their Canoas were such, as at *Cave's Island*.

We stood along by *St John's Island*, till we came almost to the South-East Point; and then seeing no more Islands to the Eastward of us, nor any likelihood of anchoring under this, I steer'd away for the Main of *New-Guinea*; we being now (as I suppos'd) to the East of it, on this North side. My design of seeing these Islands as I past along, was to get wood and water, but could find no Anchor-Ground, and therefore could not do as I purpos'd. Besides, these Islands are all so populous, that I dar'd not send my Boat ashore, unless I could have anchor'd pretty nigh. Wherefore I rather chose to prosecute my Design on the Main, the Season of the Year being now at hand; for I judg'd the Westerly Winds were nigh spent.

On

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On the 8th of *March*, we saw some Smoaks on the Main, being distant from it four or five Leagues. 'Tis very high, woody Land, with some spots of Savannah. About ten in the Morning six or seven Canoas came off to us: Most of them had no more than one Man in them; they were all black, with short curl'd Hair; having the same Ornaments in their Noses, and their Heads so shav'd and painted, and speaking the same words, as the Inhabitants of *Cave's* Island before-mentioned.

There was a Head-land to the Southward of us, beyond which seeing no Land, I supposed that from thence the Land trends away more Westerly. This Head-land lies in the Latitude of 5 deg. 2 min. South, and Meridian distance from Cape *Mabo*, one thousand two hundred and ninety Miles. In the Night we lay by, for fear of over-shooting this Head-land. Between which and Cape *St. Maries*, the Land is high, Mountainous and Woody; having many points of Land shooting out into the Sea, which make so many fine Bays. The Coast lies North-North-East and South-South-West.

The 9th in the Morning a huge black Man came off to us in a Canoa, but would not come aboard. He made the same signs of Friendship to us, as the rest we had

had met with ; yet seem'd to differ in his Language, not using any of those words which the others did. VVe saw neither Smoaks nor Plantations near this Head-land. We found here Variation 1 deg. East.

In the Afternoon, as we plied near the Shore, three Canoas came off to us ; one had four Men in her, the others two a-piece. That with the four Men, came pretty nigh us, and shew'd us a Coco-nut and Water in a Bamboo, making signs that there was enough ashore where they lived ; they pointed to the place where they would have us go, and so went away. We saw a small round pretty high Island about a League to the North of this Head-land, within which there was a large deep Bay, whither the Canoas went ; and we strove to get thither before Night, but could not ; wherefore we stood off, and saw Land to the Westward of this Head-Land, bearing West by South half South, distance about ten Leagues ; and, as we thought, still more Land bearing South-West by South, distance twelve or fourteen Leagues : But being clouded, it disappeared, and we thought we had been deceived. Before Night we opened the Head-Land fair, and I named it Cape St. George. The Land from hence trends away West-North-West about ten Leagues,

An. 1699. which is as far as we could see it, and the Land that we saw to the Westward of it in the Evening, which bore West by South half South, was another point about ten Leagues from Cape St. George; between which there runs in a deep Bay for twenty Leagues or more. We saw some high Land in spots like Islands, down in that Bay at a great distance; but whether they are Islands, or the Main closing there, we know not. The next Morning we saw other Land to the South-East of the Westernmost point, which till then was clouded; it was very high Land, and the same that we saw the day before, that disappear'd in a Cloud. This Cape St. George lies in the Latitude of 5 deg. 5 min. South; and Meridian distance from Cape Mabo a thousand two hundred and ninety Miles. The Island off this Cape, I called St. Georges Isle; and the Bay between it and the West-point, I named St. Georges Bay. *Note,* No Dutch Draughts go so far as this Cape, by ten Leagues. On the 10th in the Evening, we got within a League of the Westernmost Land seen, which is pretty high and very woody, but no appearance of Anchoring. I stood off again; designing (if possible) to ply to and fro in this Bay, till I found a conveniency to Wood and Water. We saw no more Plantations, nor Coco-nut-Trees;

N^o 1.

Cape Orford
S. b. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 8 L.

W. b. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.

Thus Sheweth the West Part of S^t Georges Bay.
N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 8 L.

N^o 2.



N^o 3.

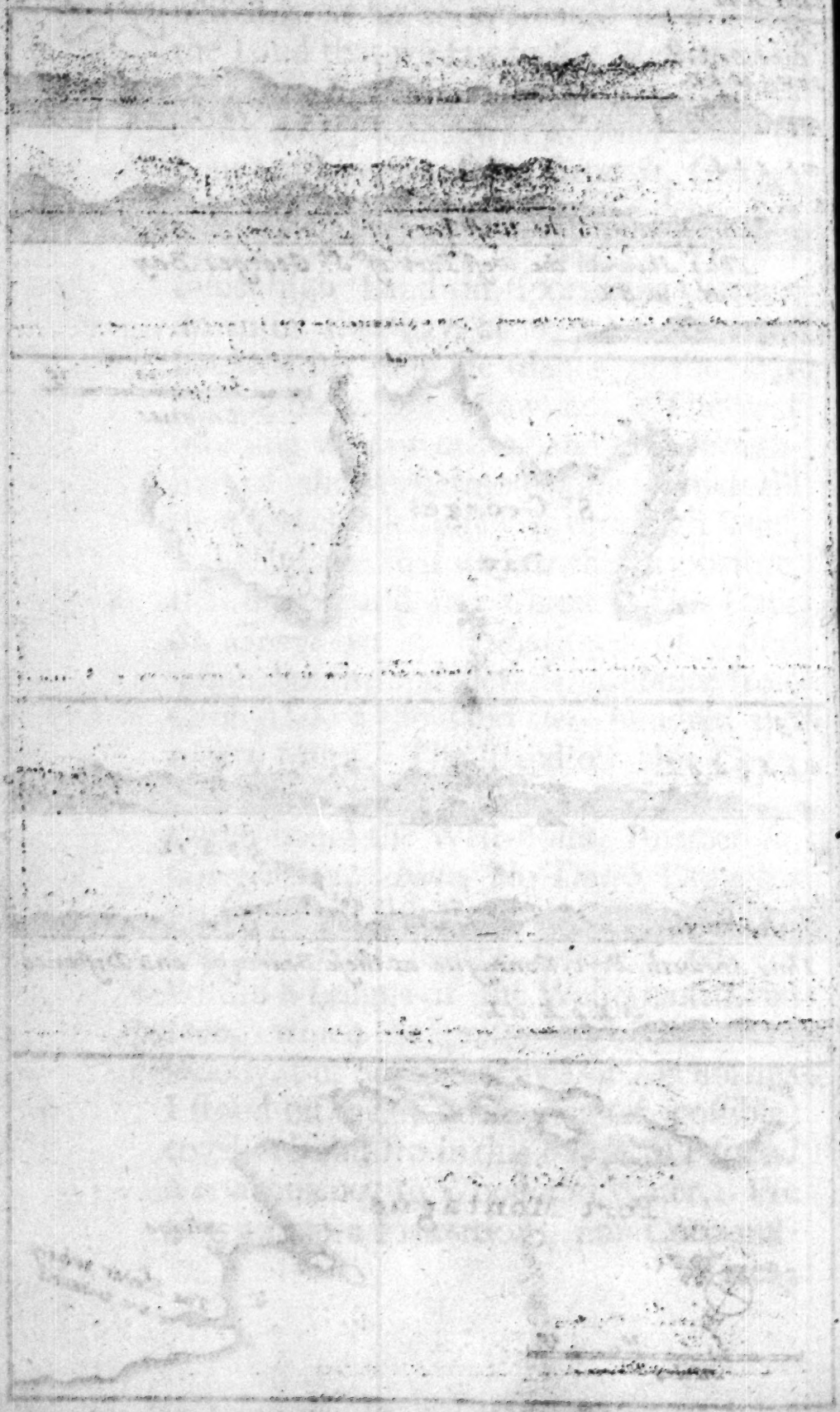
W. b. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. 9 L.

The River N. b. E. 1 L.

Thus Sheweth Port Montague at these Bearings and Distances
N. E. b. E. 8 L.

N^o 4.





Trees; yet in the Night we discerned a small Fire right against us. The next Morning we saw a Burning Mountain in the Country. It was round, high, and peaked at top (as most *Vulcano's* are,) and sent forth a great quantity of Smoak; We took up a Log of drift Wood, and split it for Firing; in which we found some small Fish.

The day after, we past by the South-West Cape of this Bay, leaving it to the North of us: When we were abreast of it, I called my Officers together, and named it Cape *Orford*, in honour of my noble Patron; drinking his Lordship's health. This Cape bears from Cape *St. George* South-West about eighteen Leagues. Between them there is a Bay about twenty five Leagues deep, having pretty high Land all round it, especially near the Capes, though they themselves are not high. Cape *Orford* lies in the Latitude of 5 deg. 24 min. South, by my Observation; and Meridian distance from Cape *St. George*, forty four miles West. The Land trends from this Cape North-West by West into the Bay, and on the other side South-West *per Compass*, which is South-West 9 deg. West, allowing the Variation which is here 9 deg. East. The Land on each side of the Cape, is more Savannah than wood Land; and is highest on the

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North-West side. The Cape it self is a Bluff-point, of an indifferent heighth, with a flat Table Land at top. When we were to the South-West of the Cape, it appeared to be a low point shooting out; which you cannot see when abreast of it. This Morning we struck a Log of Drift-wood with our Turtle-Irons, hoisted it in and split it for Fire-wood. Afterwards we struck another, but could not get it in. There were many Fish about it.

We steer'd along South-West as the Land lies, keeping about six Leagues off the Shore; and being desirous to cut Wood and fill VVater, if I saw any conveniency, I lay by in the Night, because I would not miss any place proper for those ends, for fear of wanting such Necessaries as we could not live without. This Coast is high and mountainous, and not so thick with Trees as that on the other side of Cape Orford.

On the 14th, seeing a pretty deep Bay a-head, and some Islands where I thought we might ride secure, we ran in towards the Shore, and saw some Smoaks. At ten a Clock we saw a point, which shot out pretty well into the Sea, with a Bay within it, which promised fair for VVater; and we stood in, with a moderate Gale. Being got into the Bay within the Point,

Point, we saw many Coco-nut-Trees, Plantations, and Houses. VVhen I came within four or five mile of the Shore, six small Boats came off to view us, with about forty Men in them all. Perceiving that they only came to view us, and would not come aboard, I made signs and waved to them to go ashore; but they did not or would not understand me; therefore I whistled a shot over their Heads out of my Fowling-piece, and then they pull'd away for the Shore as hard as they could. These were no sooner ashore, but we saw three Boats coming from the Islands to Leeward of us, and they soon came within call; for we lay becalm'd. One of the Boats had about forty Men in her, and was a large well built Boat; the other two, were but small. Not long after, I saw another Boat coming out of that Bay where I intended to go: She likewise was a large Boat, with a high Head and Stern Painted, and full of Men; this I thought came off to fight us, as 'tis probable they all did; therefore I fired another small shot over the great Boat that was nigh us, which made them leave their babling and take to their Paddles. VVe still lay becalm'd; and therefore they rowing wide of us, directed their course toward the other great Boat that was coming off: VVhen

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they were pretty near each other, I caus'd the Gunner to fire a Gun between them, which he did very dextrously; it was loaden with round and Partridge shot; the last dropt in the VWater somewhat short of them, but the round shot went between both Boats, and grazed about a hundred yards beyond them; this so affrighted them, that they both rowed away for the Shore as fast as they could, without coming near each other; and the little Boats made the best of their way after them: And now having a gentle Breeze at South-South-East, we bore into the Bay after them. VWhen we came by the point, I saw a great number of Men peeping from under the Rocks: I ordered a shot to be fired close by, to scare them. The shot graz'd between us and the point; and mounting again, flew over the point, and graz'd a second time just by them. VVe were obliged to sail along close by the Bays; and seeing multitudes setting under the Trees, I ordered a third Gun to be Fired among the Coco-nut-Trees, to scare them; for my business being to VWood and VWater, I thought it necessary to strike some terrour into the Inhabitants, who were very numerous, and (by what I saw now, and had formerly experienced,) treacherous. After this I sent my Boat to sound; they had

had first forty, then thirty, and at last twenty Fathom VWater. VVe followed the Boat, and came to anchor about a quarter of a mile from the Shore, in twenty six Fathom VWater, fine black Sand and Oaze. VVe rode right against the Mouth of a small River, where I hoped to find fresh VWater. Some of the Natives standing on a small point at the Rivers Mouth, I sent a small shot over their Heads to fright them; which it did effectually. In the Afternoon I sent my Boat ashore to the Natives who stood upon the point by the Rivers Mouth with a present of Coco-nuts; when the Boat was come near the Shore, they came running into the VWater, and put their Nuts into the Boat. Then I made a signal for the Boat to come aboard, and sent both it and the Yawle into the River to look for fresh VWater, ordering the Pinnacle to lye near the Rivers Mouth, while the Yawle went up to search. In an hours time they return'd aboard with some Barrecoes full of fresh Water, which they had taken up about half a mile up the River. After which, I sent them again with Casks; ordering one of them to fill Water, and the other to watch the motion of the Natives, least they should make any opposition; but they did not, and so the Boats return'd a little before Sun-

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set with a Tun and half of Water ; and the next day by noon brought aboard about fix Tun of Water.

I sent ashore Commodities to purchase Hogs, &c. being informed that the Natives have plenty of them, as also of Yamms and other good Roots ; But my Men returned without getting any thing that I sent them for ; the Natives being unwilling to Trade with us : Yet they admir'd our Hatchets and Axes ; but would part with nothing but Coco-nuts ; which they us'd to climb the Trees for ; and so soon as they gave them our Men, they beckon'd to them to be gone ; for they were much afraid of us.

The 18th, I sent both Boats again for Water, and before noon they had filled all my Casks. In the Afternoon I sent them both to cut Wood ; but seeing about forty Natives standing on the Bay at a small distance from our Men, I made a signal for them to come aboard again ; which they did, and brought me word that the Men which we saw on the Bay were passing that way, but were afraid to come nigh them. At four a Clock I sent both the Boats again for more Wood, and they return'd in the Evening. Then I called my Officers to consult whether it were convenient to stay here longer, and endeavour a better acquaintance with these people ;

people ; or go to Sea. My design of tarrying here longer, was, if possible, to get some Hogs, Goats, Yamms or other Roots ; as also to get some knowledge of the Country and its product. My Officers unanimously gave their opinions for staying longer here. So the next day I sent both Boats ashore again, to fish and to cut more VVood. VVhile they were ashore, about thirty or forty Men and Women past by them ; they were a little afraid of our People at first ; but upon their making signs of Friendship, they past by quietly ; the Men finely bedeck'd with Feathers of divers Colours about their Heads, and Lances in their Hands ; the VVomen had no Ornament about them, nor any thing to cover their Nakedness, but a bunch of small green Boughs, before and behind, stuck under a string which came round their Waistes. They carried large Baskets on their Heads, full of Yamms. And this I have observ'd amongst all the wild Natives I have known, that they make their Women carry the burdens, while the Men walk before, without any other load than their Arms and Ornaments. At noon our Men came aboard with the Wood they had cut, and had catch'd but six Fishes at four or five hauls of the Sain, though we saw abundance of Fish leaping in the Bay all the day long.

In

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In the Afternoon I sent the Boats ashore for more Wood ; and some of our Men went to the Natives Houses, and found they were now more shy than they us'd to be ; had taken down all the Coco-nuts from the Trees, and driven away their Hogs. Our People made signs to them to know what was become of their Hogs, &c. The Natives pointing to some Houses in the bottom of the Bay, and imitating the noise of those Creatures, seem'd to intimate that there were both Hogs and Goats of several sizes, which they express'd by holding their Hands abroad at several distances from the Ground.

At night our Boats came aboard with Wood ; and the next Morning I went myself with both Boats up the River to the Watering-place, carrying with me all such Trifles and Iron-work as I thought most proper to induce them to a Commerce with us ; but I found them very shy and roguish. I saw but two Men and a Boy : One of the Men by some signs was perswaded to come to the Boat's side, where I was ; to him I gave a Knife, a String of Beads, and a Glas-bottle ; the Fellow call'd out, *Cocos, Cocos*, pointing to a Village hard by, and signified to us that he would go for some ; but he never return'd to us. And thus they had frequently

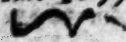
quently of late served our Men. I took ^{An. 1699} eight or nine Men with me, and march-
ed to their Houses, which I found very
mean; and their Doors made fast with
Withes.

I visited three of their Villages; and
finding all the Houses thus abandon'd by
the Inhabitants, who carried with them
all their Hogs, &c, I brought out of
their Houses some small Fishing-nets in
recompence for those things they had re-
ceiv'd of us. As we were coming away,
we saw two of the Natives; I shewed
them the things that we carried with us,
and called to them, *Cocos, Cocos*, to let
them know that I took these things be-
cause they had not made good what they
had promis'd by their Signs, and by their
calling out *Cocos*. While I was thus em-
ploy'd, the Men in the Yawle filled two
Hogsheads of Water, and all the Barre-
ccoes. About one in the afternoon I came
aboard, and found all my Officers and
Men very importunate to go to that Bay
where the Hogs were said to be. I was
loath to yield to it, fearing they would
deal too roughly with the Natives. By
two a-Clock in the afternoon many black
Clouds gather'd over the Land, which I
thought would deter them from their En-
terprize; but they solicited me the more
to let them go. At last I consented, send-
ing

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ing those Commodities I had ashore with me in the Morning, and giving them a strict charge to deal by fair means, and to act cautiously for their own Security. The Bay I sent them to, was about two Miles from the Ship. Assoon as they were gone, I got all things ready, that, if I saw occasion, I might assist them with my great Guns. When they came to land, the Natives in great Companies stood to resist them; shaking their Lances, and threatning them; And some were so daring, as to wade into the Sea, holding a Target in one Hand and a Lance in the other. Our Men held up to them such Commodities as I had sent, and made signs of Friendship; but to no purpose; for the Natives waved them off. Seeing therefore they could not be prevailed upon to a friendly Commerce, my Men, being resolved to have some Provision among them, fired some Muskets to scare them away; which had the desired effect upon all but two or three, who stood still in a menacing posture, till the boldest dropt his Target and ran away; They suppos'd he was shot in the Arm; He and some others felt the smart of our Bullets, but none were kill'd; our design being rather to fright than to kill them. Our Men landed, and found abundance of tame Hogs running among the Houses. They

They shot down nine, which they brought away, besides many that ran away wounded. They had but little time; for in less than an hour after they went from the Ship, it began to rain: Wherefore they got what they could into the Boats; for I had charg'd them to come away if it rain'd. By that time the Boat was aboard, and the Hogs taken in, it clear'd up; and my Men desir'd to make another trip thither before night; This was about five in the Evening; and I consented, giving them order to repair on Board before night. In the close of the Evening they returned accordingly, with eight Hogs more, and a little live Pig; and by this time the other Hogs were jerk'd and salted. These that came last, we only drest and corn'd till morning; and then sent both Boats ashore for more Refreshments, either of Hogs or Roots: But in the night the Natives had convey'd away their Provisions of all sorts. Many of them were now about the Houses, and none offer'd to resist our Boats landing, but on the contrary were so amicable, that one Man brought ten or twelve Coco-nuts, left them on the Shore after he had shew'd them to our Men, and went out of sight. Our People finding nothing but Nets and Images, brought some of them away; which two of my Men brought aboard in a small

An. 1699.  small Canoa; and presently after, my Boats came off. I order'd the Boatswain to take care of the Nets, till we came at some place where they might be disposed of for some Refreshment for the use of all the Company: The Images I took into my own custody.

In the Afternoon I sent the Canoa to the place from whence she had been brought; and in her, two Axes, two Hatchets (one of them helv'd,) six Knives, six Looking-glasses, a large bunch of Beads, and four Glass-bottles. Our Men drew the Canoa ashore, placed the things to the best advantage in her, and came off in the Plinnace which I sent to guard them. And now being well stock'd with Wood, and all my Water-casks full, I resolv'd to sail the next Morning. All the time of our stay here, we had very fair Weather; only sometimes in the Afternoon we had a Shower of Rain, which lasted not above an hour at most: Also some Thunder and Lightning, with very little VVind. VVe had Sea and Land-breezes; the former between the South-South-East, and the latter from North-East to North-West.

This place I named *Port Mountague*, in honour of my noble Patron. It lies in the Latitude of 6 deg. 10 min. South, and Meridian distance from Cape St. George;

George, one hundred fifty one miles West. The Country hereabouts is Mountainous and Woody, full of rich Valleys and pleasant fresh Water-brooks. The Mould in the Valleys is deep and yellowish; that on the sides of the Hills of a very brown Colour, and not very deep, but rocky underneath; yet excellent planting Land. The Trees in general are neither very freight, thick, nor tall; yet appear green and pleasant enough: Some of them bore Flowers, some Berries, and others big Fruits; but all unknown to any of us. Coco-nut-Trees thrive very well here; as well on the Bays by the Sea-side, as more remote among the Plantations. The Nuts are of an indifferent size, the Milk and Kernel very thick and pleasant. Here is Ginger, Yamms, and other very good Roots for the Pot; that our Men saw and tasted. What other Fruits or Roots the Country affords, I know not. Here are Hogs and Dogs; other Land-Animals we saw none. The Fowls we saw and knew, were Pidgeons, Parrots, Cockadores and Crows like those in *England*; a sort of Birds about the bigness of a Black-Bird, and smaller Birds many. The Sea and Rivers have plenty of Fish; we saw abundance, though we catch'd but few, and these were Cavallies, Yellow-tails and Whip-rays.

We

The Coast of New Guinea:

We departed from hence on the 22d of *March*, and on the 24th in the Evening we saw some high Land bearing North-West half West; to the West of which we could see no Land, though there appeared something like Land bearing West a little Southerly; but not being sure of it, I steered West-North-West all Night, and kept going on with an easie Sail, intending to coast along the Shore at a distance. At ten a Clock I saw a great Fire bearing North-West by VWest, blazing up in a Pillar, sometimes very high for three or four Minutes, then falling quite down for an equal space of time; sometimes hardly visible, till it blazed up again. I had laid me down, having been indisposed this three days: But upon a sight of this, my chief Mate called me; I got up and view'd it for about half an Hour, and knew it to be a burning Hill by its intervals: I charg'd them to look well out, having bright Moon-light. In the Morning I found that the Fire we had seen the Night before, was a burning Island; and steer'd for it. We saw many other Islands, one large high Island, and another smaller, but pretty high. I stood near the *Vulcano*, and many small low Islands with some Shoals.

March

March the 25th 1700, in the Evening *An. 1700.*
we came within three Leagues of this
Burning-hill, being at the same time two
Leagues from the Main. I found a good
Channel to pass between them, and
kept nearer the Main than the Island. At
seven in the Evening I founded, and had
fifty two Fathom fine Sand and Oaze. I
stood to the Northward to get clear of
this Streight, having but little VVind
and fair VVeather. The Island all Night
vomited Fire and Smoak very amazing-
ly; and at every Belch we heard a dread-
ful Noise like Thunder, and saw a flame
of Fire after it, the most terrifying that
ever I saw. The intervals between its
Belches, were about half a minute; some
more, others less: Neither were these
Pulses or Eruptions alike; for some were
but faint Convulsions, in comparison of
the more vigorous; yet even the weakest
vented a great deal of Fire; but the
largest made a roaring Noise, and sent
up a large Flame 20 or 30 yards high;
and then might be seen a great stream
of Fire running down to the Foot of the
Island, even to the Shore. From the
Furrows made by this descending Fire,
we could in the day time see great
Smoaks arise, which probably were made
by the Sulphureous Matter thrown out of
the Funnel at the top, which tumbling
down

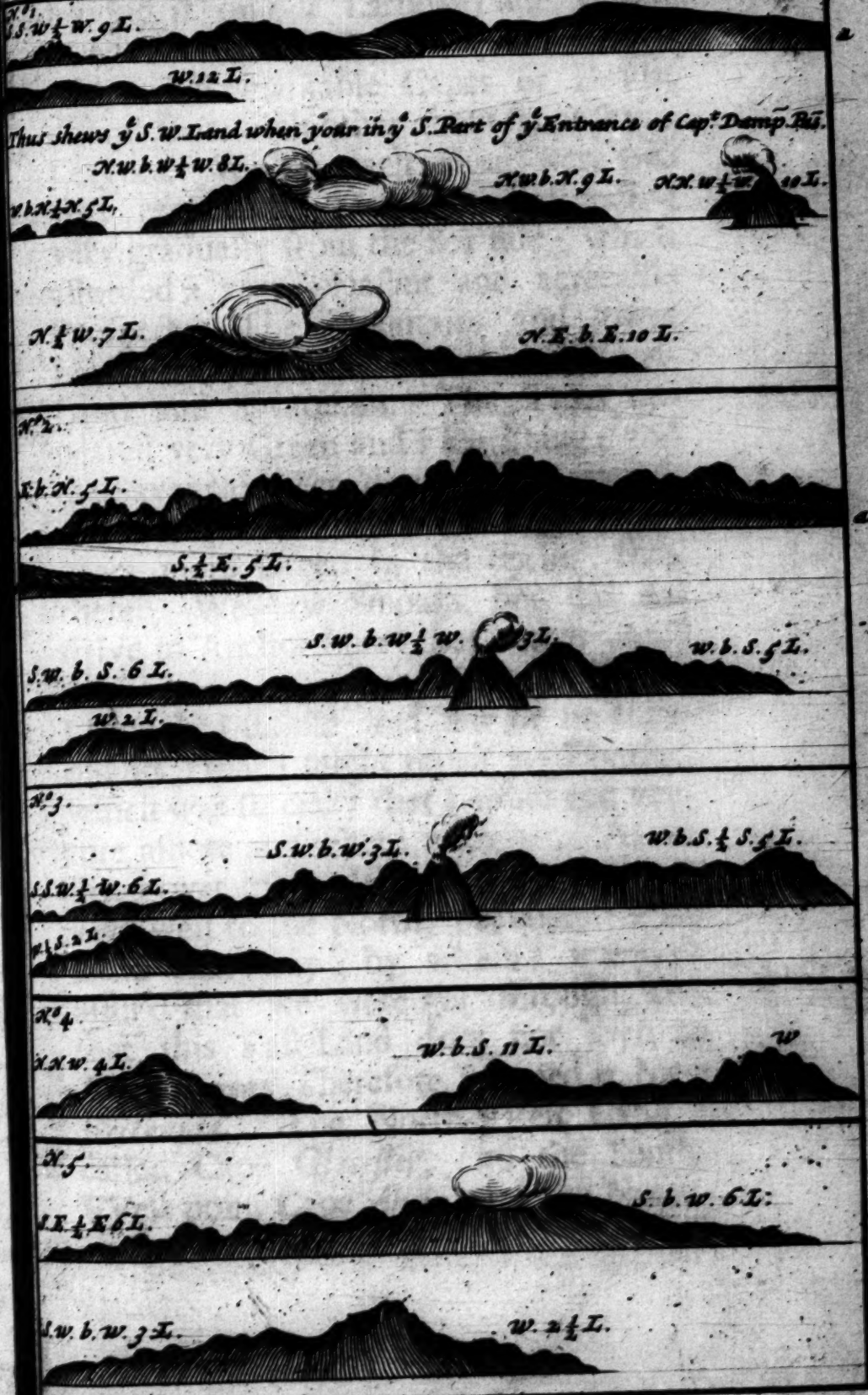
An. 1720.

down to the bottom, and there lying in a heap, burn'd till either consumed or extinguished; and as long as it burn'd and kept its heat, so long the Smoak ascended from it; which we perceived to increase or decrease, according to the quantity of Matter discharged from the Funnel. But the next Night, being shot to the Westward of the Burning-Island, and the Funnel of it lying on the South side, we could not discern the Fire there, as we did the Smoak in the day when we were to the Southward of it. This Vulcano lies in the Latitude of 5 deg. 33 min. South, and Meridian distance from Cape St. George, three hundred thirty two miles West.

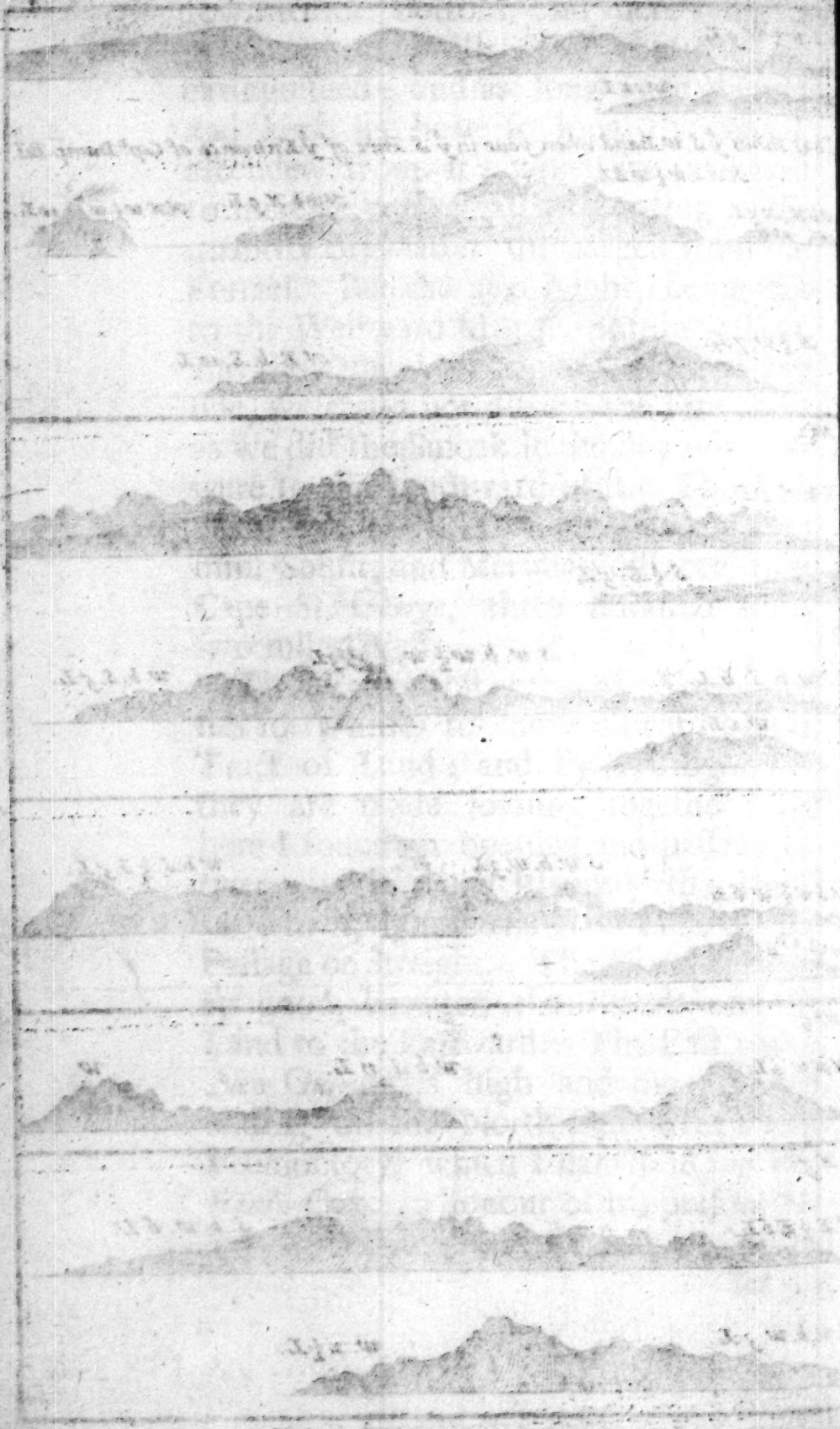
The Eastermost part of *New Guinea* lies forty miles to the Westward of this Tract of Land; and by Hydrographers they are made joyning together: But here I found an opening and passage between, with many Islands; the largest of which, lye on the North side of this Passage or Streight. The Channel is very good, between the Islands and the Land to the Eastward. The East part of *New Guinea*, is high and mountainous, ending on the North-East with a large Promontory, which I nam'd *King William's Cape*, in honour of his present Majesty. We saw some Smoaks on it; and

leaving

Table XIII Dampiers Passage and Iflands on y^e Coast of N. Guinea.



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The first of the series of the ...



leaving it on our Larboard side, steer'd away near the East Land; which ends with two Remarkable Capes or Heads, distant from each other about six or seven Leagues. Within each Head were two very remarkable Mountains, ascending very gradually from the Sea side; which afforded a very pleasant and agreeable Prospect. The Mountains and lower Land were pleasantly mixt with VVood-Land and Savannahs. The Trees appeared very Green and Flourishing; and the Savannahs seem'd to be very smooth and even; No Meadow in *England* appears more Green in the Spring, than these. We saw Smoaks, but did not strive to Anchor here; but rather chose to get under one of the Islands, (where I thought I should find few or no Inhabitants,) that I might repair my Pinnace, which was so crazy that I could not venture ashore any where with her. As we stood over to the Islands, we look'd out very well to the North, but could see no Land that way; by which I was well assur'd that we were got through, and that this East Land does not joyn to *New Guinea*; Therefore I named it *Nova Britannia*. The North-VVest Cape, I called *Cape Gloucester*, and the South-VVest point *Cape Ann*; and the North-VVest

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VWest Mountain, which is very remarkable, I call'd Mount *Glocester*.

This Island which I called *Nova Britannia*, has about 4 deg. of Latitude: The Body of it lying in 4 deg. and the Northermost part in 2 deg. 30 min. and the Southermost in 6 deg. 30 min. South. It has about 5 deg. 18 min. Longitude from East to West. It is generally high, mountainous Land, mixt with large Valleys; which, as well as the Mountains, appeared very Fertile; and in most places that we saw, the Trees are very large, tall and thick. It is also very well inhabited with strong well-limb'd *Negroes*, whom we found very daring and bold at several Places. As to the product of it, I know no more than what I have said in my Account of *Port Mountagne*: But it is very probable this Island may afford as many rich Commodities as any in the World; and the Natives may be easily brought to Commerce, though I could not pretend to it under my present Circumstances.

Being near the Island to the Northward of the *Vulcano*, I sent my Boat to sound, thinking to Anchor here; but she return'd and brought me word that they had no ground, till they met with a Riff of Coral Rocks about a mile from the Shore. Then I bore away to the North

The Coast of N. Guinea.

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North side of the Island, where we found no Anchoring neither. We saw several People, and some Coco-nut-Trees, but could not send ashore for want of my Pinnace which was out of order. In the Evening I stood off to Sea, to be at such a distance, that I might not be driven by any Current upon the Shoals of this Island, if it should prove calm. We had but little Wind, especially the beginning of the Night; But in the Morning I found my self so far to the West of the Island, that the Wind being at East-South-East, I could not fetch it; Wherefore I kept on to the Southward, and stemm'd with the Body of a high Island about eleven or twelve Leagues long, lying to the Southward of that which I before designed for. I named this Island *Sir George Rook's Island*.

We also saw some other Islands to the Westward; which may be better seen in my Draught of these Lands, than here described. But seeing a very small Island lying to the North-West of the long Island which was before us, and not far from it; I steer'd away for that, hoping to find Anchoring there: And having but little Wind, I sent my Boat before to sound; which, when we were about two miles distance from the Shore, came on board and brought me word that there

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was good Anchoring in thirty or forty Fathom Water, a mile from the Isle, and within a riff of the Rocks which lay in a half Moon, reaching from the North part of the Island to the South-East; So at noon we got in and anchored in thirty-six Fathom, a Mile from the Isle.

In the Afternoon I sent my Boat ashore to the Island, to see what convenience there was to haul our Vessel ashore in order to be mended, and whither we could catch any Fish. My Men in the Boat rowed about the Island, but could not Land by reason of the Rocks and a great Surge running in upon the Shore. We found Variation here, 8 deg. 25 min. West.

I design'd to have stay'd among these Islands till I had got my Pinnace refitted; but having no more than One Man who had skill to work upon her, I saw she would be a long time in repairing; (which was one great Reason why I could not prosecute my Discoveries further :) And the Easterly Winds being set in, I found I should scarce be able to hold my Ground.

The 31st in the Forenoon we shot in between two Islands, lying about four Leagues asunder; with intention to pass between them. The Southermost is a long Island, with a high Hill at each end;



end ; this I named *Long Island*. The Northernmost is a round high Island, towering up with several Heads or Tops, something resembling a Crown ; this I named *Crown-Isle*, from its form. Both these Islands appear'd very pleasant, having spots of green Savannahs mixt among the Wood-land : The Trees appeared very Green and Flourishing, and some of them looked white and full of Blossoms. We past close by *Crown-Isle* ; saw many Coco-nut-Trees on the Bays and the sides of the Hills ; and one Boat was coming off from the Shore, but return'd again. We saw no Smoaks on either of the Islands, neither did we see any Plantations ; and it is probable they are not very well peopled. We saw many Shoals near *Crown-Island*, and riffs of Rocks running off from the Points, a mile or more into the Sea. My Boat was once over-board, with design to have sent her ashore ; but having little Wind, and seeing some Shoals, I hoisted her in again, and stood off out of danger.

In the Afternoon, seeing an Island bearing North-West by West, we steer'd away North-West by North, to be to the Northward of it. The next Morning, being about mid-way from the Islands we left yesterday, and having this to the

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Westward of us; the Land of the Main of New Guinea within us to the Southward, appear'd very high. When we came within four or five Leagues of this Island to the West of us, four Boats came off to view us; one came within call, but return'd with the other three without speaking to us: So we kept on for the Island; which I named Sir R. Rich's Island. It was pretty high, woody, and mixt with Savannah's like those formerly mentioned. Being to the North of it, we saw an opening between it and another Island two Leagues to the West of it, which before appear'd all in One. The Main seem'd to be high Land, trending to the Westward.

On *Tuesday* the 2d of *April*, about eight in the Morning, we discovered a high peaked Island to the Westward, which seem'd to smoak at its top. The next day we past by the North side of the Burning Island, and saw a Smoak again at its top; but the vent lying on the South side of the Peek, we could not observe it distinctly, nor see the Fire. We afterwards opened three more Islands, and some Land to the Southward, which we could not well tell whether it were Islands or part of the Main. These Islands are all high, full of fair Trees and spots of green Savannahs; as well the Burn-

N^o 1.

N. W. b. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. dist. 5 L.

W. b. N.

N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 8 L.

S. b. W. 5 L.

N^o 2.

S. E. b. E. 9 L.

S. E. b. S. 7 L.

S. S. E. 10 L.

S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 5 L.

S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 4 L.

W. b. S. 7 L.

S. b. W. 8 L.

N^o 3.

S. S. E. 10 L.

S. b. E.

S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. 7 L.

Thus shews y^e Isl. Schouten at these Bearings and Distances

W. b. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. 11 L.

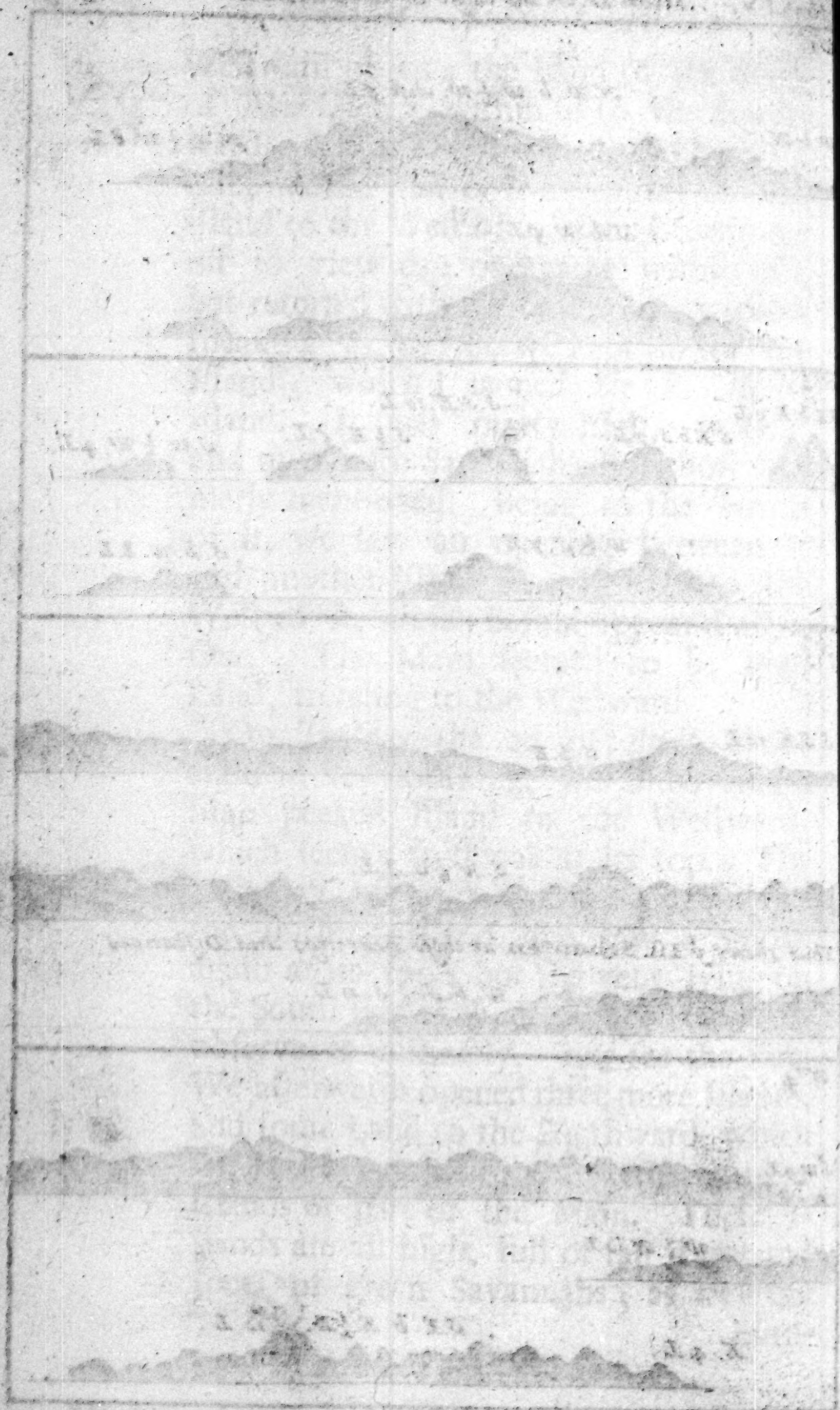
N^o 4.

S. W. 9 L.

W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. 10 L.

E. 4 L.

S. E. b. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 10 L.




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Burning Isle as the rest ; but the Burning Isle was more round and peek'd at top, very fine Land near the Sea, and for two thirds up it. We also saw another Isle sending forth a great Smoak at once ; but it soon vanished, and we saw it no more. We saw also among these Islands three small Vessels with Sails, which the people on *Nova Britannia* seem wholly ignorant of.

The 11th at noon, having a very good observation, I found my self to the Northward of my reckoning ; and thence concluded that we had a Current setting North-West, or rather more Westerly, as the Land lies. From that time to the next Morning, we had fair clear Weather, and a fine moderate Gale from South-East to East by North : But at day break, the Clouds began to fly, and it Lightned very much in the East, South-East, and North-East. At Sun-rising, the Sky look'd very Red in the East near the Horizon ; and there were many black Clouds both to the South and North of it. About a quarter of an hour after the Sun was up, there was a Squall to the Windward of us ; when on a sudden one of our Men on the Fore-castle called out that he saw something a-stern, but could not tell what : I look'd out for it, and immediately saw a Spout beginning to work

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 work within quarter of a mile of us, exactly in the Wind. We presently put right before it. It came very swiftly, whirling the Water up in a Pillar about six or seven yards high. As yet I could not see any Pendulous Cloud, from whence it might come; and was in hopes it would soon lose its force. In four or five minutes time it came within a Cables length of us, and past away to Leeward; and then I saw a long pale Stream, coming down to the whirling Water. This Stream was about the bigness of a Rainbow: The upper end seem'd vastly high, not descending from any dark Cloud, and therefore the more strange to me; I never having seen the like before. It past about a mile to Leeward of us, and then broke. This was but a small Spout, not strong nor lasting; yet I perceived much Wind in it, as it past by us. The Current still continued at North-West a little Westerly, which I allow'd to run a mile per hour.

By an observation the 13th at noon, I found my self 25 min. to the Northward of my reckoning; whether occasion'd by bad Steerage, a bad Account, or a Current, I could not determine: But was apt to judge it might be a complication of all; for I could not think it was wholly the Current, the Land here lying East

A Conjecture concerning a new Passage. 155

East by South, and West by North, or a little more Northerly and Southerly. We had kept so nigh as to see it, and at farthest had not been above twenty Leagues from it, but sometimes much nearer; and it is not probable that any Current should set directly off from a Land. A Tide indeed may; but then the Flood has the same force to strike in upon the Shore, as the Ebb to strike off from it: But a Current must have set nearly along Shore, either Easterly or Westerly; and if any thing Northerly or Southerly, it could be but very little in comparison of its East or West course, on a Coast lying as this doth; Which yet we did not perceive. If therefore we were deceiv'd by a Current, it is very probable that the Land is here disjoyn'd, and that there is a passage through to the Southward, and that the Land from *King William's Cape* to this place is an Island, separated from *New Guinea* by some Streight, as *Nova Britannia* is by that which we came through. But this being at best but a probable conjecture, I shall insist no farther upon it.

The 14th we pass'd by *Schouten's Island* and *Providence Island*, and found still a very strong Current setting to the North-West. On the 17th we saw a high Mountain on the Main, that sent forth great

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great quantities of Smoak from its top: This *Vulcano* we did not see in our Voyage out. In the Afternoon we discovered *King William's Island*, and crowded all the Sail we could, to get near it before Night; thinking to lye to the Eastward of it till day, for fear of some Shoals that lye at the West-end of it. Before Night we got within two Leagues of it, and having a fine Gale of Wind and a light Moon, I resolv'd to pass through in the Night; which I hop'd to do before twelve a-clock, if the Gale continued; but when we came within 2 miles of it, it fell calm; yet afterwards by the help of the Current, a small Gale, and our Boat, we got through before day. In the Night we had a very fragrant smell from the Island. By Morning-light we were got two Leagues to the Westward of it; and then were becalm'd all the Morning; and met such whirling Tides, that when we came into them, the Ship turn'd quite round; and though sometimes we had a small Gale of Wind, yet she could not feel the Helm when she came into these Whirlpools: Neither could we get from amongst them, till a brisk Gale sprung up; yet we drove not much any way, but whirl'd round like a Top. And those Whirlpools were not constant to one place, but drove about strangely; and some-

sometimes we saw among them large ^{An. 1700.} riplings of the Water, like great Overfalls, making a fearful Noise. I sent my Boat to sound, but found no Ground.

The 18th, Cape *Mabo* bore S. distance nine Leagues. By which account it lies in the Latitude of 50 min. South, and Meridian distance from Cape St. George one thousand two hundred forty three miles. St. *Johns* Isle lies forty eight miles to the East of Cape St. George; which being added to the distance between Cape St. George and Cape *Mabo*, makes one thousand two hundred ninety one Meridional parts; which was the furthest that I was to the East. In my outward bound Voyage I made Meridian distance between Cape *Mabo* and Cape St. George, one thousand two hundred and ninety miles; and now in my return, but one thousand two hundred forty three; which is forty seven short of my distance going out. This difference may probably be occasion'd by the strong Western Current which we found in our return, which I allowed for after I perceived it; and though we did not discern any Current when we went to the Eastward, except when near the Islands; yet it is probable we had one against us, though we did not take notice

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tice of it because of the strong Westerly Winds. *King William's* Island lies in the Latitude of 21 min. South, and may be seen distinctly off of Cape *Mabo*.

In the Evening we past by Cape *Mabo*; and afterwards steer'd away South-East half East, keeping along the Shore, which here trends South-Easterly. The next Morning, seeing a large opening in the Land, with an Island near the South side; I stood in, thinking to Anchor there. When we were shot in within two Leagues of the Island, the Wind came to the West, which blows right in to the Opening. I stood in to the North Shore; intending, when I came pretty nigh, to send my Boat into the Opening, and sound, before I would adventure in. We found several deep Bays, but no Soundings within two miles of the Shore; therefore I stood off again. Then seeing a ripling under our Lee, I sent my Boat to sound on it; which return'd in half an hour, and brought me word that the ripling we saw was only a Tide, and that they had no Ground there.

C H A P.

C H A P. V.

The A's return from the Coast of New Guinea. A deep Channel. Strange Tides. The Island Ceram described. Strange Fowls. The Islands Bonao, Bouro, Misacombi, Pentare, Laubana, and Potoro. The Passage between Pentare and Laubana. The Island Timor. Babao Bay. The Island Rotte. More Islands than are commonly laid down in the Draughts. Great Currents. Whales. Coast of New Holland. The Tryal-Rocks. The Coast of Java. Princes Isle. Streights of Sunda. Thwart-the-way Island. Indian Proes, and their Traffick. Passage through the Streight. Arrival at Batavia.

THE Wind seeming to incline to East, as might be expected according to the Season of the Year; I rather chose

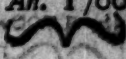
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chose to shape my Course as these Winds would best permit, than strive to return the same way we came ; which, for many Leagues, must have been against this Monsoon : Though indeed on the other hand, the dangers in that way, we already knew ; but what might be in this, by which we now proposed to return, we could not tell.

We were now in a Channel about eight or nine Leagues wide, having a range of Islands on the North side, and another on the South side, and very deep Water between, so that we had no Ground. The 22d of *April* in the Morning, I sent my Boat ashore to an Island on the North side, and stood that way with the Ship. They found no Ground till within a Cables length of the Shore, and then had Coral Rocks ; so that they could not catch any Fish, though they saw a great many. They brought aboard a small Canoa, which they found a-drift. They met with no Game ashore, save only one party-colour'd Parrakite. The Land is of an indifferent height ; very Rocky, yet cloathed with tall Trees, whose bare Roots run along upon the Rocks. Our People saw a Pond of Salt Water, but found no fresh. Near this Island we met a pretty strong Tide, but found neither Tide nor Current off at some distance.

On



On the 24th, being about two Leagues from an Island to the Southward of us, we came over a Shoal on which we had but five Fathom and a half. We did not descrie it, till we saw the Ground under us. In less than half an hour before, the Boat had been sounding in discoloured Water, but had no Ground. VVe mann'd the Boat presently, and tow'd the Ship about; and then sounding, had twelve, fifteen and seventeen Fathom, and then no Ground with our Hand-lead. The Shoal was rocky; but in twelve and fifteen Fathom, we had oazy Ground.

We found here very strange Tides, that ran in Streams, making a great Sea; and roaring so loud, that we could hear them before they came within a mile of us. The Sea round about them seem'd all broken, and tossed the Ship so that she would not answer her Helm. These riplings commonly lasted ten or twelve minutes, and then the Sea became as still and smooth as a Mill-pond. VVe sounded often when in the midst of them, and afterwards in the smooth VWater; but found no Ground, neither could we perceive that they drove us any way.

VVe had in one Night several of these Tides, that came most of them from the

M

VWest;

An 1700.

VWest ; and the VVind being from that quarter, we commonly heard them a long time before they came ; and sometimes lowered our Top-sails, thinking it was a gust of Wind. They were of great length from North to South, but their breadth not exceeding two hundred yards, and they drove a great pace : For though we had little VVind to move us, yet these would soon pass away, and leave the VVater very smooth ; and just before we encountred them, we met a great swell, but it did not break.

The 26th, we saw the Island *Ceram* ; and still met some riplings, but much fainter than those we had the two preceedings days. VVe sail'd along the Island *Ceram* to the VWestward, edging in withal, to see if peradventure we might find a Harbour to Anchor in, where we might water, trim the Ship, and refresh our Men.

In the Morning we saw a Sail to the North of us, steering in for the VWest-end of *Ceram*, as we likewise were. In the Evening, being near the Shore on the North-side of the Island, I stood off to Sea with an easy Sail ; intending to stand in for the Shore in the Morning, and try to find Anchoring, to fill VVa-ter, and get a little Fish for refreshment. Accordingly in the Morning early, I stood

Thus sheweth $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. Part of Gilolo at
these Bearings and at $\frac{1}{2}$ same time $\frac{1}{2}$ Isl.
Mallal and $\frac{1}{2}$ small Isl. to $\frac{1}{2}$ N. ward of it.

$\frac{1}{2}$ W. S. E. [Gilolo] N. b. E. 9 L. E. b. N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. 6 L. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. 8 L.

S. N. L.

S. b. W. 5 L.

S. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ L. $\frac{1}{2}$ Isl. that lay to $\frac{1}{2}$ N. ward of Mallal

U. W. b. S. 6 L.

Thus sheweth $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. Mallal and the small Isl. that ly to the Northward of it.

N. 2.

N. N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 7 L.

S. W. Part of Gilolo

N. N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 8 L.

All this Land makes Thus at these Bearings $\frac{1}{2}$ first being $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. Part of Gilolo, and
the Land that bears S. E. is Part of Mallal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Bearing is a small high Isl. by
it self, this was taken at once from $\frac{1}{2}$ parting line.

N. N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. 9 L.

S. E. 10 L.

W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. 8 L.

N. 3.

N. E. 5 Miles

River S. E. 2 Miles

N. E. b. N. 2 Miles the small Isl.

S. W. b. W. 4 Miles

Thus sheweth $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. Part of Ceram and $\frac{1}{2}$ Bay where were watered and the Isl.
Bona at these Bearings, the River S. W. 2 Miles at $\frac{1}{2}$ same time.

W. S. W. 2 L.

W. b. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. 3 L.

Isl. Bona

W. 4 L.

N. 4.

N. W. Point of Ceram

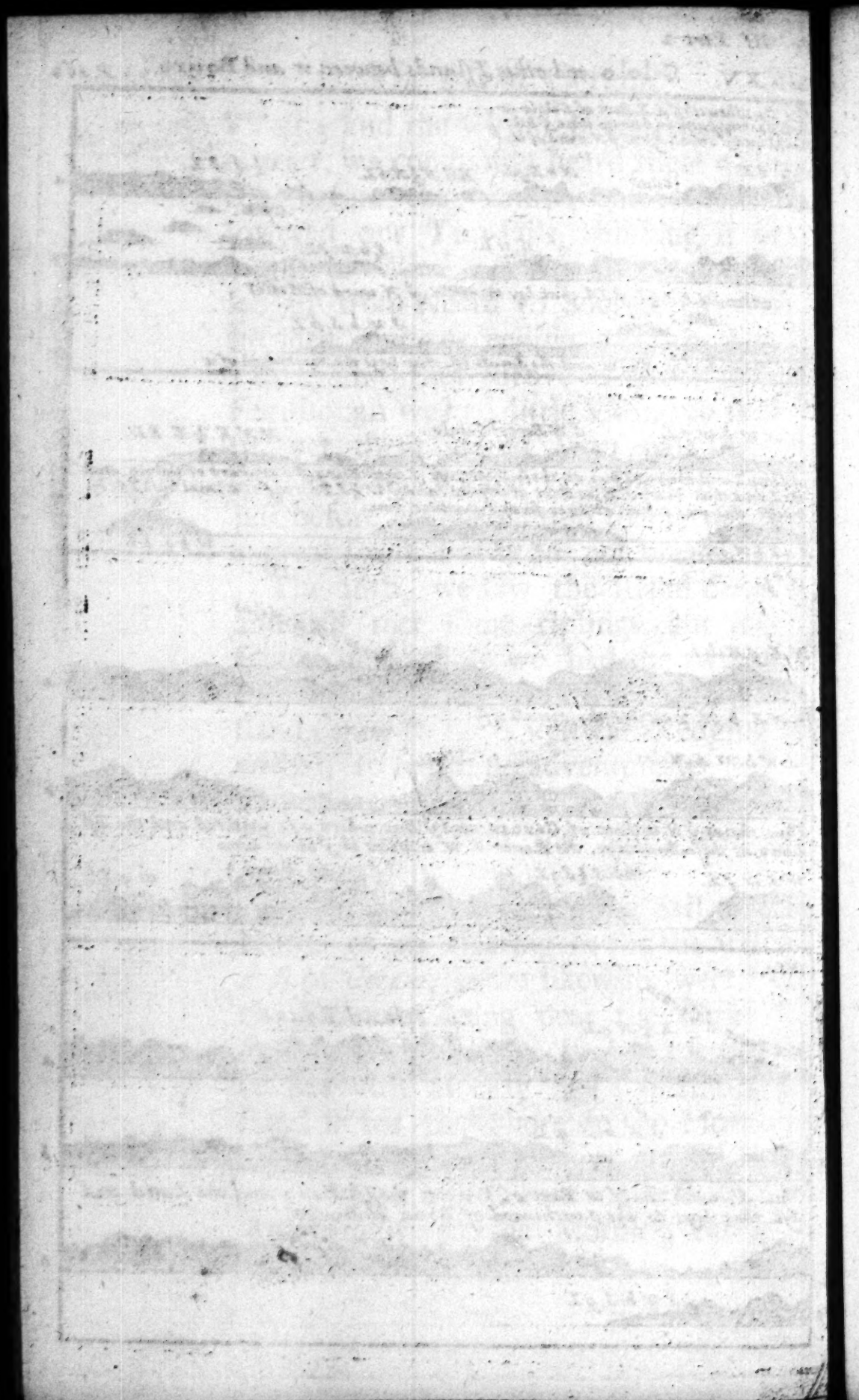
E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. 9 L.

The Island Bona

S. E. b. S. 4 L.

Thus sheweth the N. W. Part of Ceram the Isl. Bona and the Land and
Isl. that lays to the Southward of Bona & Bouru.

S. W. b. S. 9 L.



The Island Ceram.

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stood in with the North-VWest point of Ceram; leaving a small Island, called Bonao, to the VWest. The Sail we saw the day before, was now come pretty nigh us, steering in also (as we did) between Ceram and Bonao. I shortned Sail a little for him; and when he got a-breast of us, not above two miles off, I sent my Boat aboard. It was a Dutch Sloop, come from Terranate, and bound for Amboyna: My Men whom I sent in the Boat, bought five Bags of new Rice, each containing about one hundred and thirty pounds, for six Spanish Dollars. The Sloop had many rare Parrots aboard for Sale, which did not want price. A Malayan Merchant aboard, told our Men, that about six Months ago he was at Bencola, and at that time the Governour either dyed or was kill'd, and that the Commander of an English Ship then in that Road succeeded to that Government.

In the Afternoon, having a Breeze at North and North-North-East, I sent my Boat to sound, and standing after her with the Ship, anchored in thirty Fathom VWater oazy Sand, half a mile from the Shore, right against a small River of fresh Water. The next Morning I sent both the Boats ashore to fish; they return'd about ten a Clock, with a

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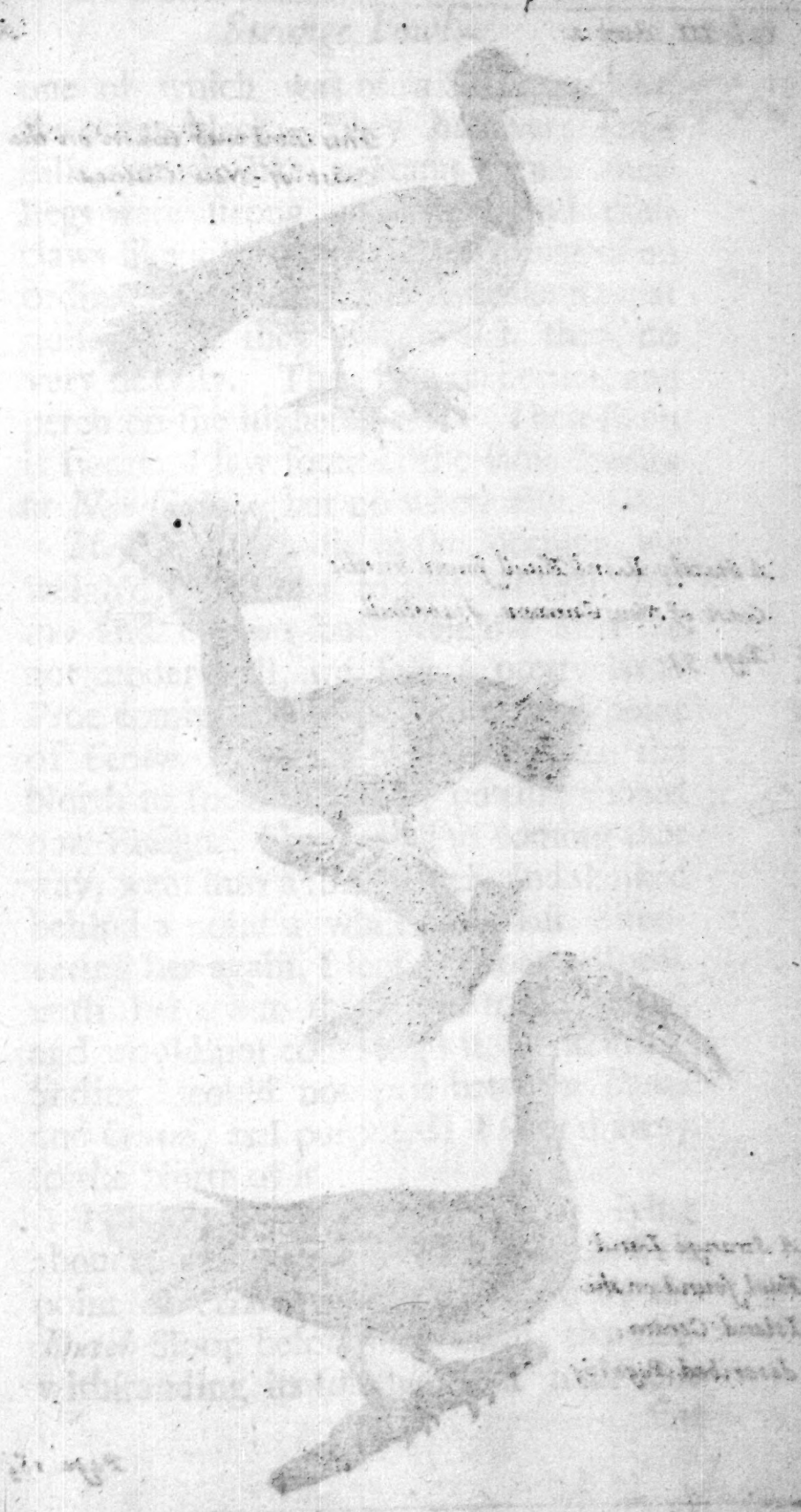
An. 1700.

few Mulletts and three or four Cavallies, and some Pan-Fish. We found Variation here, 2 deg. 15 min. East.

When the Sea was smooth by the Land-winds, we sent our Boats ashore for Water; who, in a few turns, filled all our Casks.

The Land here is low, swampy and woody; the Mould is a dark Gray, friable Earth. Two Rivers came out within a Bow-shot of each other, just opposite to the place where we rode: One comes right down out of the Country; and the other from the South, running along by the Shore, not Musquet shot from the Sea-side. The Northermost River is biggest, and out of it we filled our Water; our Boats went in and out at any time of Tide. In some places the Land is overflown with fresh Water, at full Sea. The Land hereabouts is full of Trees unknown to us, but none of them very large or high; the Woods yield many wild Fruits and Berries, such as I never saw elsewhere. We met with no Land-Animals. The Fowls we found, were Pidgeons, Parrots, Cockadores, and a great number of small Birds unknown to me. One of the Master's Mates killed two Fowls as big as Crows; of a black Colour, excepting that the Tails were all white. Their Necks were pretty long,
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*This Bird was taken on the
Coast of New Guinea*

*A Stately Land Fowl found on the
Coast of New Guinea described
Page 93.*



*A Strange Land
Fowl found on the
Island Ceram.
described Page 165.*

one of which was of a Saffron-colour, the other black. They had very large Bills, much like a Rams-horn; their Legs were strong and short, and their claws like a Pidgeons; their Wings of an ordinary length: Yet they make a great noise when they fly, which they do very heavily. They feed on Berries, and perch on the highest Trees. Their Flesh is sweet; I saw some of the same Species at *New Guinea*, but no where else.

May the 3d, at six in the Morning we weigh'd, intending to pass between *Bonao* and *Ceram*; but presently after we got under Sail, we saw a pretty large Proe coming about the North-West point of *Ceram*. Wherefore I stood to the North to speak with her, putting aboard our Ensign. She seeing us coming that way, went into a small Creek, and skulked behind a point a while. At last discovering her again, I sent my Boat to speak with her; but the Proe row'd away, and would not come nigh it. After this, finding I could not pass between *Bonao* and *Ceram*, as I purposed; I steer'd away to the North of it.

This *Bonao* is a small Island, lying about four Leagues from the North-West point of *Ceram*. I was inform'd by the *Dutch* Sloop before-mentioned, that notwithstanding its smallness, it hath one

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fine River, and that the *Dutch* are there settled. Whether there be any Natives on it, or not, I know not; nor what its produce is. They further said, that the *Ceramers* were their mortal Enemies, yet that they were settled on the Westernmost point of *Ceram*, in spite of the Natives.

The next day, as we approach'd the Island *Bouro*, there came off from it a very fragrant scent, much like that from *King William's Island*; and we found so strong a Current setting to the Westward, that we could scarce stem it. We plied to get to the Southward, intending to pass between *Bouro* and *Keelang*.

In the Evening, being near the West-end of *Bouro*, we saw a Brigantine to the North-West of us, on the North-side of *Bouro*, standing to the Eastward. I would not stand East or West for fear of coming nigh the Land which was on each side of us, viz. *Bouro* on the West and *Keelang* on the East. The next Morning we found our selves in Mid-channel between both Islands; and having the Wind at South-West we steer'd South-South-East, which is right through between both. At eleven a Clock it fell calm, and so continued till noon; by that time the Brigantine, which we saw a-Stern the Night before, was got two

or

This Isl. makes Thus at these Bearings when y^e Isl. Bona Shews at y^e other side

S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. 11 L.

S. W. b. W. 14 L.



N^o 2.

N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. 5 L.

W. b. S. 5 L.

W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. 12 L.



Thus Shews the Isl. Ambalow and Bouro at these Bearings

N. N. W. 7 L.

N^o 3.

E. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. 10 L.

Ambo

S. E. 9 L.



S. S. E. 7 L.

S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 8 L.

At these Bearings Sheweth y^e Isl. Ambo and y^e Islands as you see to y^e South Westward of it.

S. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 9 L.

S. W. 11 L.

S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 12 L.



N^o 4.

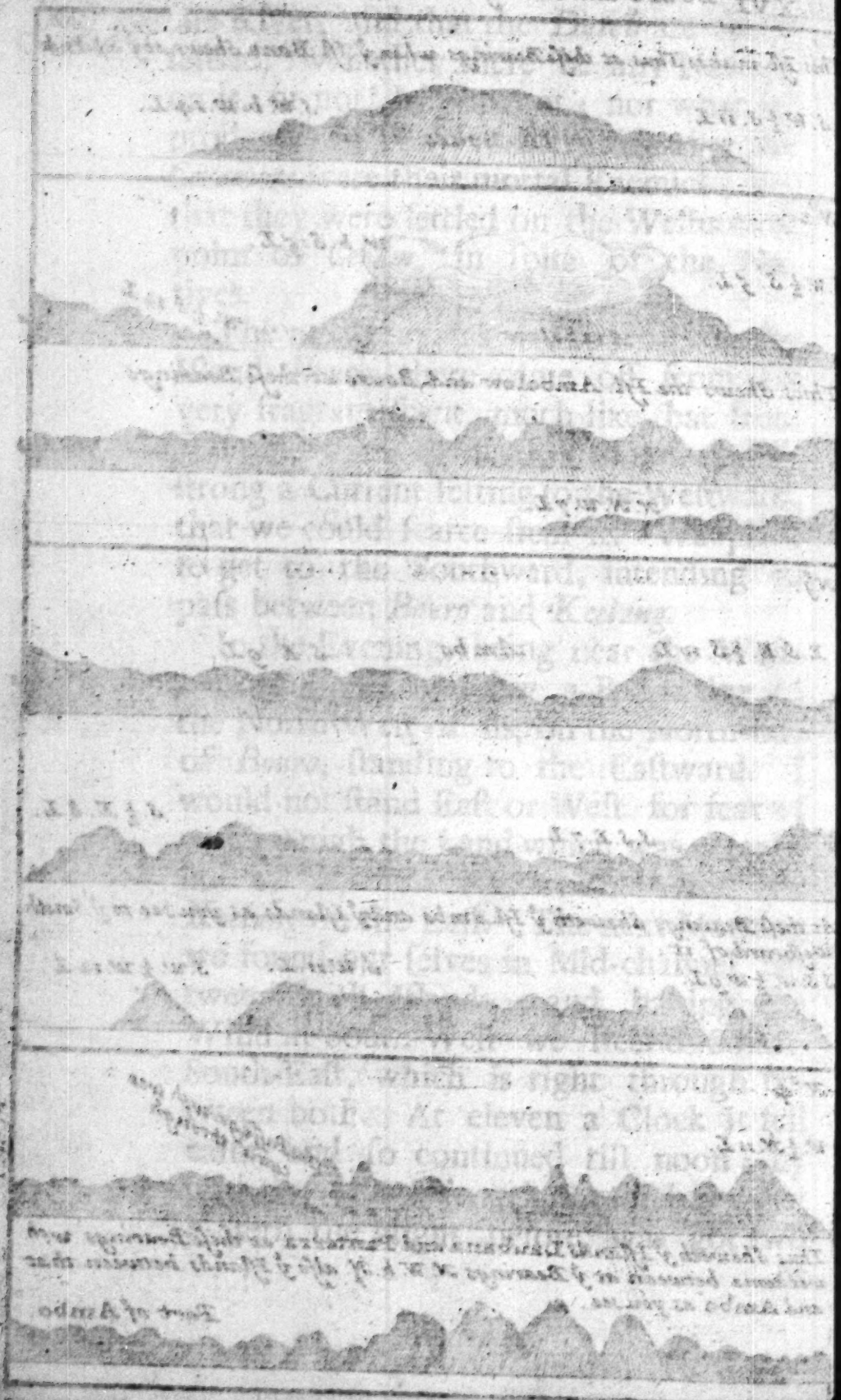
W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. 11 L.

The Passage wh^{ch} we came through

Thus Sheweth y^e Islands Laubana and Pantorra at these Bearings wh^{ch} we came between at y^e Bearings N. W. b. N. also y^e Islands between that and Ambo as you see.

Part of Ambo.





or three Leagues a-head of us. It is probable she met a strong Land-wind in the Evening, which continued all Night; she keeping nearer the Shore, than I could safely do. She might likewise have a Tide or Current setting Easterly, where she was; though we had a Tide setting Northwardly against us, we being in Mid-channel.

About eight at Night, the Brigantine which we saw in the day, came close along by us on our Weather-side: Our Guns were all ready before Night, Matches lighted, and small Arms on the Quarter-Deck ready loaden. She standing one way, and we another; we soon got further asunder. But I kept good watch all the Night, and in the Morning saw her a-Stern of us, standing as we did. At ten a Clock, having little Wind, I sent the Yawle aboard of her. She was a Chinese Vessel, laden with Rice, Arrack, Tea, Porcellane, and other Commodities, bound for *Amboyna*. The Commander said that his Boat was gone ashore for Water, and ask'd our Men if they saw her; for she had been wanting two or three days, and they knew not what was become of her. They had their Wives and Children aboard, and probably came to settle at some new *Dutch* Factory. The Commander also

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inform'd us, that the Dutch had lately settled at *Ampulo*, *Menippe*, *Bonao*, and on a point of *Ceram*. The next day we past out to the Southward between *Kee-lang* and *Bouro*. After this, we had for several days a Current setting Southerly, and a great tumbling Sea, occasion'd more by the strong Current than by Winds, as was apparent by the jumping of its Waves against each other; and by Observation I found twenty-five miles more Southing then our Course gave us.

On the 14th we discovered the Island *Misacomby*, and the next day sail'd along to the West on the North side of the Island. In some Charts it is called *Omba*; it is a mountainous Island, spotted with Woods and Savannahs; about twenty Leagues long, and five or six broad. We saw no signs of Inhabitants on it. We fell in nearest to the West end of it; and therefore I chose to pass on to the Westward, intending to get through to the Southward between this and the next Isle to the West of it, or between any other two Islands to the West, where I should meet with the clearest passage; because the Winds were now at North-East and East-North-East, and the Isle lies nearly East and West; so that if the Winds continued, I might be a long

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long time in getting to the East end of it, which yet I knew to be the best passage. In the Night, being at the West-end, and seeing no clear passage, I stood off with an easie Sail, and in the Morning had a fine Land-wind, which would have carried us five or six Leagues to the East, if we had made the best of it; but we kept on only with a gentle Gale, for fear of a Westerly Current. In the Morning, finding we had not met with any Current as we expected; as soon as it was Light, we made Sail to the Westward again.

After noon, being near the end of the Isle *Pentare*, which lies West from *Misacomby*, we saw many Houses and Plantations in the Country, and many Coco-nut-Trees growing by the Sea side. We also saw several Boats sailing cross a Bay or Channel at the West end of *Misacomby*, between it and *Pentare*. We had but little Wind, and that at North, which blows right in, with a swell rowling in withal; wherefore I was afraid to venture in, though probably there might be good Anchoring, and a Commerce with the Natives. I continued steering to the West, because the Night before, at Sun-setting, I saw a small round high Island to the West of *Pentare*, where I expected a good passage.

We

An. 1700

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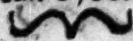
An. 1700.

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We

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We could not that day reach the West end of *Pentare*, but saw a deep Bay to the West of us, where I thought might be a passage through, between *Pentare* and *Laubana*. But as yet the Lands were shut one within an other, that we could not see any passage. Therefore I ordered to sail seven Leagues more Westerly, and lye by till next day. In the Morning we look'd out for an Opening, but could see none; yet by the distance and bearing of a high round Island called *Potoro*, we were got to the West of the Opening, but not far from it. Wherefore I tack'd and stood to the East; and the rather, because I had reason to suppose this to be the passage we came through in the *Cygnat* mentioned in my Voyage round the World; but I was not yet sure of it, because we had rainy Weather, so that we could not now see the Land so well as we did then. We then accidentally saw the Opening, at our first falling in with the Islands; which now was a work of some time and difficulty to discover. However before ten a Clock we saw the Opening plain; and I was the more confirm'd in my knowledge of this passage, by a Spit of Sand and two Islands at the North-East part of its entrance. The Wind was at South-South-West, and we plied to

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to get through before Night; for we found a good Tide helping us to the South. About seven or eight Leagues to the West of us we saw a high round piked Mountain, from whose top a Smoak seem'd to ascend as from a *Vulcano*. There were three other very high piked Mountains, two on the East, and one on the West of that which smoaked.

In our plying to get through between *Pentare* and *Laubana*, we had (as I said) a good Tide or Current setting us to the Southward. And it is to be observed, that near the Shores in these parts we commonly find a Tide setting Northwardly or Southwardly, as the Land lyes; but the Northwardly Tide sets not above three hours in twelve, having little strength; and sometimes it only checks the contrary Current, which runs with great violence, especially in narrow passies, such as this, between two Islands. It was twelve at Night before we got clear of two other small Islands, that lay on the South side of the passage; and there we had a very violent Tide setting us through against a brisk Gale of Wind. Notwithstanding which, I kept the Pin-nace out, for fear we should be becalm'd. For this is the same place, through which I passed in the Year one thousand six hundred

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hundred eighty seven, mentioned in my Voyage round the World, (pag. 459.) Only then we came out between the Western small Island and *Laubana*, and now we came through between the two small Islands. We sounded frequently, but had no Ground. I said there, that we came through between *Omba* and *Pentare*; For we did not then see the Opening between those two Islands; which made me take the West side of *Pentare* for the West end of *Omba*, and *Laubana* for *Pentare*. But now we saw the Opening between *Omba* and *Pentare*, which was so narrow, that I would not venture through: Besides, I had now discovered my mistake, and hop'd to meet with the other passage again, as indeed we did, and found it to be bold from side to side, which in the former Voyage I did not know. After we were through, we made the best of our way to *Timor*; and on May the 18th in the Morning, we saw it plain, and made the high Land over *Laphao* the Portuguese Factory, as also the high Peak over our first Watering-place, and a small round Island about mid-way between them.

We coasted along the Island *Timor*, intending to touch at *Babao*, to get a little Water and Refreshments. I would not go into the Bay where we first water'd,

ter'd, because of the Currents which there whirle about very strangely, especially at Spring-tides, which were now setting in; besides, the South-East Winds come down in flaws from the Mountains, so that it would have been very dangerous for us. Wherefore we crowded all the Sail we could, to get to *Babao* before Night, or at least to get sight of the Sandy Island at the entrance of the Bay; but could not. So we plied all Night; and the next Morning entered the Bay.

There being good Ground all over this Bay, we anchored at two a Clock in thirty Fathom Water, soft oazy Ground. And the Morning after I sent my Boat ashore with the Sain to Fish. At noon she return'd and brought enough for all the Ship's Company. They saw an *Indian* Boat at a round Rocky Island about a mile from them.

On the 22d, I sent my Boat ashore again to Fish: At noon she return'd with a few Fish, which serv'd me and my Officers. They catch'd one Whiteing, the first I had seen in these Seas. Our people went over to the Rocky Island, and there found several Jarrs of Turtle, and some hanging up a drying, and some Cloaths; their Boat was about a mile off, striking Turtle. Our Men left all as they found.

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found. In the Afternoon, a very large Shark came under our Stern; I never had seen any near so big before. I put a piece of Meat on a Hook for him, but he went a-Stern and return'd no more. About Mid-night, the Wind being pretty moderate, I weigh'd and stood into the bottom of the Bay, and ran over nearer the South Shore, where I thought to lye and water, and at convenient times get Fish for our refreshment. The next Morning, I sent my Pinnace with two Hogheads and ten Barrecoes for Water; They return'd at noon with the Casks full of Water, very thick and muddy, but sweet and good. VVe found Variation, 15 min. VVest.

This Afternoon, finding that the Breezes were set in here, and that it blew so hard that I could neither fish nor fill Water without much difficulty and hazard of the Boat; I resolv'd to be gone, having good quantity of VVater aboard. Accordingly at half an hour after two in the Morning we weigh'd with the Wind at East by South, and stood to Sea. We coasted along by the Island *Rotte*, which is high Land, spotted with VVoods and Savannahs. The Trees appear'd small and shrubby, and the Savannahs dry and rusty. All the North-side, has Sandy Bays by the Sea. We saw no Houses nor Plantations. The

The next day we crowded all the Sail we could, to get to the West of all the Isles before Night, but could not; for at six in the Evening we saw Land bearing South-VVest by VVest. For here are more Islands than are laid down in any Draughts that I have seen. Wherefore I was oblig'd to make a more West-erly Course than I intended, till I judg'd we might be clear of the Land. And when we were so, I could easily perceive by the Ships motion. For till then, being under the Lee of the Shore, we had smooth Water; but now we had a troubled Sea which made us dance lustily. This turbulent Sea, was occasion'd in part by the Current; which setting out flanting against the Wind, was by it raised into short cockling Seas. I did indeed expect a South-West Current here, but not so very strong as we found it.

On the 26th we continued to have a very strong Current setting Southwardly; but on what point exactly, I know not. Our whole distance by Log was but eighty two miles, and our difference of Latitude since Yesterday-noon by observation one hundred miles, which is eighteen miles more than the vvhole distance; and our course, allowving no Lee-vvay at all, vvas South 17 deg. West, vvhich gives but seventy six miles difference of Latitude,

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Latitude, twenty four less than we found by observation. I did expect (as has been said) vve might meet a great Current setting to the South yesterday, because there is a constant Current setting out from among those Islands vve pass'd through betvveen *Timor* and the Isles to the West of it, and, 'tis probable, in all the other Openings betvveen the Islands, even from the East end of *Java* to the end of all that Range that runs from thence, both to the East and West of *Timor*: But being got so far out to Sea as we were, though there may be a very great Current, yet it does not seem probable to me that it should be of so great strength as we now found: For both Currents and Tides loose their force in the open Sea, where they have room to spread; and it is only in narrow places, or near Head-lands, that their force is chiefly felt. Besides in my opinion, it should here rather set to the VWest than South; being open to the narrow Sea, that divides *New-Holland* from the range of Islands before-mentioned.

The 27th, we found that in the last twenty four hours vve had gone nine miles less South than the Log gave: So that 'tis probable vve vvere then out of the Southern Current, vvhich vve felt
fo

so much before. We saw many Tro-
pick-Birds about us. And found Varia-
tion 1 deg. 25 min. West.

On June the 1st, we saw several
Whales, the first we had at this time seen
on the Coast: But when we were here
before, we saw many; at which time we
were nearer the Shore than now. The
Variation now, was 5 deg. 38 min.
West.

I design'd to have made *New Holland*
in about the Latitude of 20 deg. and
steer'd Courses by day to make it, but
in the Night could not be so bold; espe-
cially since we had sounding. This Af-
ternoon I steer'd in South-VWest, till six a
Clock; then it blowing fresh, and Night
coming on, I steer'd West-South-West,
till we had forty Fathom; and then
stood West, which course carries along
Shore. In the Morning again from six
to twelve I steer'd West-South-West, to
have made the Land; but, not seeing it,
I judg'd we were to the West of it. Here
is very good Soundings on this Coast.
When we past this way to the Eastward,
we had, near this Latitude of 19 deg.
30 min. thirty-eight Fathom, about
eighteen Leagues from the Land: But,
this time, we saw not the Land. The
next Morning I saw a great many Scuttle-
Fish-bones, which was a sign that we
were

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were not far from the Land. Also a great many Weeds continually floating by us.

Ve found the Variation increase considerably as we went VWestward. For on the 3d, it was 6 deg. 10 min. West; on the 4th, 6 deg. 20 min. and on the 6th, 7 deg. 20 min. That Evening we saw some Fowls like *Men of War Birds* flying North-East, as I was told; for I did not see them, having been indisposed these three or four days.

On the 11th we found the Variation 8 deg. 1 min. West; on the 12th, 6 deg. 0 min. I kept on my Course to the Westward till the 15th, and then altered it. My design was to seek for the *Tryal Rocks*; but having been sick five or six days, without any fresh Provision or other good Nourishment aboard, and seeing no likelihood of my recovery, I rather chose to go to some Port in time, than to beat here any longer; my people being very negligent, when I was not upon Deck my self: I found the VVinds variable, so that I might go any way, East, West, North, or South; wherefore, its probable I might have found the said Rocks, had not Sickness prevented me; which discovery (when ever made) will be of great use to Merchants trading to these parts.

From

From hence nothing material hap-^{An. 1700.}
pened, till we came upon the Coast of
Java. On the 23d we saw *Princes-Isle*
plain, and the Mouth of the Streights of
Sunda. By my computation, the distance
between *Timor* and *Princes-Isle*, is 14 deg.
22 min. The next day in the After-
noon, being abreast of *Crockadore* Island,
I steer'd away East-North-East for an I-
land that lies near Mid-way between
Sumatra and *Java*, but nearest the *Java*
Shore; which is by *English* Men called
Thwart-the-way. We had but small
Winds till about three a Clock, when it
freshned, and I was in good hopes to
pass through before day: But at nine a
Clock the Wind fell, and we got but
little. I was then abreast of *Thwart-the-*
way, which is a pretty high long Island;
but before eleven, the Wind turned, and
presently afterward it fell calm. I was
then about two Leagues from the said
Island; and, having a strong Current a-
gainst us, before day we were driven a-
stern four or five Leagues. In the Morn-
ing we had the Wind at North-North-
West; it look'd black and the Wind un-
settled: So that I could not expect to
get through. I therefore stood toward
the *Java* Shore, and at ten anchored in
twenty four Fathom Water, black oazy
Ground, three Leagues from the Shore.

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I sounded in the Night when it was calm, and had fifty-four Fathom, coarse Sand and Coral.

In the Afternoon before, we had seen many Proes; but none came off to us; and in the Night we saw many Fires ashore. This day a large Proe came aboard of us, and lay by our side an hour. There were only four Men in her, all *Javians*, who spoke the *Malayan* Language. They ask'd if we were *English*; I answered, we were; and presently one of them came aboard, and presented me with a small Hen, some Eggs and Coco-nuts; for which I gave some Beads and a small Looking-Glass, and some Glass-Bottles. They also gave me some Sugar-canes, which I distributed to such of my Men as were Scorbutick. They told me there were three *English* Ships at *Batavia*.

The 28th at two in the Afternoon, we anchored in twenty-six Fathom Water; presently it fell calm and began to rain very violently, and so continued from three till nine in the Evening. At one in the Morning we weigh'd with a fine Land-wind at South-South-East; but presently the Wind coming about at East, we anchored; for we commonly found the Current setting West. If at any time it turn'd, it was so weak, that it did us little

little good ; and I did not think it safe ^{An. 1700.} to venture through without a pretty brisk leading Gale ; for the passage is but narrow, and I knew not what dangers might be in the way, nor how the Tide sets in the Narrow, having not been this way these twenty-eight Years, and all my People wholly strangers : We had the Opening fair before us.

While we lay here, four *Malayan* Proes came from the Shore, laden with Coco-nuts, Plantains, Bonanoes, Fowls, Ducks, Tobacco, Sugar, &c. These were very welcome, and we purchased much refreshment of them. At ten a Clock I dismiss'd all the Boats, and weigh'd with the Wind at North-West. At half an hour past six in the Evening, we anchored in thirty-two Fathom Water in a course sort of Oaze. We were now past the Island *Thmart-the-way*, but had still one of the small Islands to pass. The Tide began to run strong to the West ; which obliged me to anchor while I had Soundings, for fear of being driven back again or on some unknown Sand. I lay still all Night. At five a Clock the next Morning, the Tide began to slacken : At six, I vweigh'd vwith the Wind at South-East by East, a handsome Breeze. We just vweather'd the *Button* ; and sounding several times, had still be-

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twveen thirty and forty Fathom. When vve vvere abreast of the *Button*, and about tvvo Leagues from the Westermost point of *Java*, vve had thirty-four Fathom, small Peppery Sand. You may either come betvveen this Island and *Java*, or, if the Wind is Northerly, run out betvveen the Island *Thwart-the-way* and this last small Island.

The Wind for the most part being at East and East by South, I vvas obliged to run over tovwards the *Sumatra* Shore, sounding as I went, and had from thirty-four to tvventy-three Fathom. In the Evening I sounded pretty quick, being got near the *Sumatra* Shore; and, finding a Current setting to the West, betvveen eight and nine a Clock vve anchored in thirty-four Fathom. The Tide set to the West from seven in the Evening to seven this Morning; and then, having a small Gale at West-South-West, I vveigh'd and stood over to the *Java* Shore.

In the Evening, having the Wind betvveen East-North-East and South-East by East, vve could not keep off the *Java* Shore. Wherefore I Anchored in twenty seven Fathom Water, about a League and a half off Shore. At the same time vve savv a Ship at anchor near the Shore, about tvvo miles to Leevward of

us.

us. We found the Tide setting to the Westward, and presently after we Anchored, it fell calm. VVe lay still all Night, and savv many Fires ashore. At five the next Morning, being *July* the 1st, vve vveigh'd and stood to the North for a Sea-breeze: At ten the Wind coming out, I tack'd and had a fine brisk Gale. The Ship vve savv at anchor, vveigh'd also and stood after us. While vve past by *Pulo Baby*, I kept sounding, and had no less than fourteen Fathom. The other Ship coming after us vvith all the Sail she could make, I shortned Sail on purpose that she might overtake us, but she did not. A little after five, I anchored in thirteen Fathom good oazy Ground. About seven in the Evening, the Ship that followved us, past by close under our Stern; she vvas a *Dutch* Fly-boat; they told us they came directly from *Holland*, and had been in their passage six Months. It vvas novv dark, and the *Dutch* Ship anchored vvithin a mile of us. I ordered to look out sharp in the Morning; that, so soon as the *Dutch* Man began to move, vve might be ready to followv him; for I intended to make him my Pilot. In the Morning at half an hour after five vve vveigh'd, the *Dutch* Man being under Sail before; and vve stood directly after him. At

An. 1700. eight, having but little Wind, I sent my Boat aboard of him, to see vvhat Nevvs he had brought from *Europe*. Soon after, vve spied a Ship coming from the East, plying on a Wind to speak vvith us, and shewing *English* Colours. I made a signal for my Boat, and presently bore away towards her; and being pretty nigh, the Commander and Super-cargoe came aboard, supposing we had been the *Tuscany* Galley, which was expected then at *Batavia*. This was a Country Ship, belonging to Fort St. George, having come out from *Batavia* the day before, and bound to *Bencola*. The Commander told me that the *Fleet-frigate* was at Anchor in *Batavia* Road, but would not stay there long: He told me also, that his Majesty Ships commanded by Captain *Warren* were still in *India*, but he had been a great while from the Coast and had not seen them. He gave me a Draught of these Streights, from the *Button* and *Cap* to *Batavia*, and shew'd me the best way in thither. At eleven a Clock, it being calm, I anchored in fourteen Fathom good oazy Ground.

At two a Clock we weigh'd again; the *Dutch* Ship being under Sail before, standing close to *Mansheters* Island; but finding he could not weather it, he tack'd and stood off a little while, and then

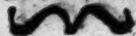
Arrival at Batavia.

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then tack'd again. In the mean time I stood pretty nigh the said Island, sounding, but could not weather it. Then I tack'd and stood off, and the *Dutch* stood in towards the Island; and weathered it. I being desirous to have room enough, stood off longer, and then went about, having the *Dutch* Ship four points under my Lee. I kept after him; but as I came nearer the Island, I found a Tide setting to the West, so that I could not weather it. Wherefore at six in the Evening I anchored in seven Fathom oazy Ground, about a mile from the Island: The *Dutch* Ship went about two miles further, and anchored also; and we both lay still all Night. At five the next Morning we weigh'd again, and the *Dutch* Ship stood away between the Island *Cambusses* and the Main; but I could not follow, because we had a Land-wind. Wherefore I went without the *Cambusses*, and by noon we saw the Ships that lay at the Careening Island near *Batavia*. After the Land-wind was spent, which we had at South-East and South-South-East; the Sea-breeze came up at East. Then we went about; and the Wind coming afterward at East-North-East, we had a large Wind to run us into *Batavia* Road: And at four in the Afternoon, we anchored in six Fathom soft Oaze.

C H A P.



C H A P. VI.

The A. continues in Batavia Road, to refit, and to get Provisions. English Ships then in the Road. Departure from Batavia. Touch at the Cape of Good Hope. And at St. Helena. Arrival at the Island of Ascension. A Leak Sprung. Which being impossible to be stopped; the Ship is lost, but the Men saved. They find Water upon the Island. And are brought back to England.

WE found in *Batavia Road* a great many Ships at anchor, most *Dutch*, and but one *English Ship* named the *Fleet-frigate*, commanded by one *Merry*. We rode a little without them all. Near the Shore lay a stout *China Junk*, and a great many small Vessels, viz. *Brigantines*, *Sloops* and *Malayan Proes* in abundance. As soon as I anchored, I sent my Boat aboard the *Fleet-frigate*, with orders to make them strike their

their Pendant, which was done soon after the Boat went aboard. Then my Clerk, whom I sent in the Boat, went for the Shore, as I had directed him; to see if the Government would answer my Salute: But it was now near Night, and he had only time to speak with the *Ship-bander*, who told him that the Government would have answered my Salute with the same number of Guns, if I had fired as soon as I anchored; but that now it was too late. In the Evening my Boat came aboard, and the next Morning I my self went ashore, visited the *Dutch* General, and desir'd the Privilege of buying such Provision and Stores, as I now wanted; which he granted me.

I lay here till the 17th of *October* following, all which time we had very fair Weather, some Tornadoes excepted. In the mean time I supplied the Carpenter with such stores as were necessary for re-fitting the Ship; which prov'd more leaky after he had caulk'd her, then she was before: So that I was obliged to carreen her, for which purpose I hired Vessels to take in our Guns, Ballast, Provision and Stores.

The *English* Ships that arriv'd here from *England*, were first the *Liampo*, commanded by Captain *Monk*, bound for

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for *China*; next, the *Panther*, commanded by Captain *Robinson*; then the *Mancel* Frigate, commanded by Captain *Clerk*. All these brought good Tidings from *England*. Most of them had been unfortunate in their Officers; especially Captain *Robinson*, who said that some of them had been conspiring to ruin him and his Voyage. There came in also several *English* Country Vessels; first a Sloop from *Ben-jarr*, commanded by one *Russel*, bound to *Bengale*; next, the *Monsoon*, belonging to *Bengale*: She had been at *Malacca* at the same time that his Majesty Ship the *Harwich* was there: Afterwards came in also another small Ship from *Bengale*.

While we stay'd here, all the fore-named *English* Ships sailed hence; the two *Bengale* Ships excepted. Many *Dutch* Ships also came in here, and departed again before us. We had several reports concerning our Men of War in *India*, and much talk concerning Rovers who had committed several Spoils upon the Coast, and in the Streights of *Malacca*. I did not hear of any Ships sent out to quash them. At my first coming in, I was told that two Ships had been sent from *Amboyna* in quest of me; which was lately confirm'd by one of the Skippers, whom I by accident met with here.

He

He told me they had three Protests against me ; that they came to *Pulo-Sabuda* on the Coast of *New Guinea* twenty-eight days after my departure thence, and went as far as *Scoutens* Island, and hearing no further News of me, return'd. Something likewise to this purpose Mr. *Merry*, Commander of the *Fleet-frigate*, told me at my first arrival here ; and that the General at *Batavia* had a Copy of my Commission and Instructions ; but I look'd upon it as a very improbable thing.

While we lay here, the *Dutch* held several Consultations about sending some Ships for *Europe* sooner than ordinary : At last the 16th of *October* was agreed upon for the day of Sailing, which is two Months sooner than usual. They lay ready two or three days before, and went out on the 10th. Their Names were, the *Ostresteen*, bound to *Zealand* ; the *Vanheusen*, for *Enchiehoust* ; and the three *Crowns*, for *Amsterdam*, commanded by Skipper *Jacob Uncright*, who was Commadore over all the rest. I had by this time finished my business here, viz. fitted the Ship, recruited my self with Provision, filled all my Water ; and the time of the Year to be going for *Europe* being now at hand, I prepar'd to be gone also.

Accordingly

An. 1700.

Accordingly on the 17th of *October*, at half an hour after six in the Morning, I weigh'd Anchor from *Batavia*, having a good Land-wind at South, and fair VVeather : And by the 19th at noon, came up with the three *Dutch* Ships before-mentioned. The 29th of *November* in the Morning we saw a small Hawk flying about the Ship till she was quite tired. Then she rested on the Mizen-Top-Sail-Yard, where we catch'd her. It is probable she was blown off from *Madagascar* by the violent Northerly Winds ; that being the nighest Land to us, though distant near one hundred and fifty Leagues.

The 30th of *December*, we arrived at the *Cape of Good Hope* ; and departed again on the 11th of *January* 1700. About the end of the Month, we saw abundance of Weeds or Blubber swim by us, for I cannot determine which. It was all of one Shape and Colour. As they floated on the VWater, they seem'd to be of the breadth of the Palm of a Mans Hand, spread out round into many Branches about the bigness of a Mans Finger. They had in the middle a little Knob, no bigger than the top of a Mans Thumb. They were of a Smoak-colour ; and the Branches, by their plianthess in the Water, seem'd to be more simple than

The Island of Ascension.

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than Gellies, I have not seen the like before. An. 1700.

The 2d of *February*, we anchored in *St. Helena* Road, and set sail again from thence on the 13th.

On the 21st we made the *Island of Ascension*, and stood in towards it. The 22d between eight and nine a Clock, we sprung a Leak, which increased so that the Chain-pump could not keep the Ship free. VVhereupon I set the Hand-pump to Work also, and by ten a Clock suck'd her. Then wore the Ship, and stood to the Southward, to try if that would ease her; and then the Chain-pump just kept her free. At five the next Morning we made Sail and stood in for the Bay; and at nine anchored in ten and a half Fathom, sandy Ground. The South-point bore South-South-West distance two miles, and the North-point of the Bay, North East half North, distance two miles. As soon as we anchored, I ordered the Gunner to clear his Powder-room, that we might there search for the Leak, and endeavour to stop it within board if possible; for we could not heel the Ship so low, it being within four streaks of the Keel; neither was there any convenient place to haul her ashore. I ordered the Boatswain to assist the Gunner; and by ten a Clock the

An. 1700.

the Powder-room was clear. The Carpenters Mate, Gunner, and Boatswain went down ; and soon after I followed them my self, and ask'd them whether they could come at the Leak : They said they believed they might, by cutting the Cieling ; I told the Carpenters Mate (who was the only person in the Ship that understood any thing of Carpenters-work,) that if he thought he could come at the Leak by cutting the Cieling without weakning the Ship, he might do it ; for he had stopp'd one Leak so before ; which though not so big as this, yet having seen them both, I thought he might as well do this as the other. VVherefore I left him to do his best. The Ceiling being cut, they could not come at the Leak ; for it was against one of the *Foot-book-Timbers*, which the Carpenters Mate said he must first cut, before it could be stopp'd. I went down again to see it, and found the VVater to come in very violently. I told them I never had known any such thing as cutting Timbers to stop Leaks ; but if they who ought to be best judges in such cases, thought they could do any good, I bid them use their utmost Care and Diligence, promising the Carpenters Mate that I would always be a Friend to him if he could and would stop it: He said, by four a Clock in the
Afternoon

A Leak Sprung.

193

A. 1709



Afternoon he would make all well, it being then about eleven in the Forenoon. In the Afternoon my Men were all employ'd, pumping with both Pumps, except such as assisted the Carpenter's Mate. About one in the Afternoon I went down again, and the Carpenter's Mate was cutting the After-part of the Timber over the Leak. Some said it was best to cut the Timber away at once; I bid them hold their Tongue, and let the Carpenter's Mate alone; for he knew best, and I hop'd he would do his utmost to stop the Leak. I desir'd him to get every thing ready for stopping the violence of the Water, before he cut any further; for fear it should over-power us at once. I had already ordered the Carpenter to bring all the Oakum he had, and the Boatswain to bring all the waste Cloaths, to stuff in upon occasion; and had for the same purpose sent down my own Bed-cloaths. The Carpenter's Mate said he should want short Stantions, to be placed so that the upper-end should touch the Deck, and the under-part rest on what was laid over the Leak; and presently took a length for them. I ask'd the Master-Carpenter what he thought best to be done: He replied, till the Leak was all open, he could not tell. Then he went away to make a Stantion,

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An 1700

A Leak Sprung.

stantion, but it was too long : I ordered him to make many of several lengths, that we might not want of any size. So, once more desiring the Carpenter's Mate to use his utmost endeavours, I went up, leaving the Boatswain and some others there. About five a Clock the Boatswain came to me, and told me the Leak was increased, and that it was impossible to keep the Ship above Water ; when on the contrary I expected to have had the News of the Leak's being stopt. I presently went down, and found the Timber cut away, but nothing in readiness to stop the force of the Water from coming in. I ask'd them why they would cut the Timber, before they had got all things in readiness : The Carpenter's Mate answered, they could do nothing till the Timber was cut, that he might take the dimensions of the place ; and that there was a Chaulk which he had lined out, preparing by the Carpenter's Boy. I ordered them in the mean time to stop in Oakum, and some Pieces of Keef ; which accordingly was done, but all to little purpose : For now the Water gush'd in with such violence, notwithstanding all our Endeavours to check it, that it flew in over the Cieling ; and, for want of Passage out of the Room, over-

over-flow'd it above two feet deep. I ordered the Bulk-head to be cut open, to give Passage to the Water that it might drain out of the Room; and withal ordered to clear away abaft the Bulk-head, that we might bail: So now we had both Pumps going, and as many bailing as could; and by this means the Water began to decrease; which gave me some hope of saving the Ship. I ask'd the Carpenter's Mate, what he thought of it; He said, *Fear not; for by ten a Clock at Night I'll engage to stop the Leak.* I went from him with a heavy Heart; but putting a good Countenance upon the Matter, encouraged my Men, who pump'd and bail'd very briskly; and, when I saw occasion, I gave them some Drams to comfort them. About eleven a Clock at Night, the Boatswain came to me, and told me, that the Leak still encreased; and that the Plank was so rotten, it broke away like Dirt; and that now it was impossible to save the Ship; for they could not come at the Leak, because the Water in the Room was got above it. The rest of the Night we spent in Pumping and Bailing. I worked my self to encourage my Men, who were very diligent; but the Water still encreas'd, and we now thought of nothing but saving our Lives. Wherefore I hoisted out the



Boat, that, if the Ship should sink, yet we might be saved: And in the Morning we weighed our Anchor, and warp'd in nearer the Shore; yet did but little good.

In the Afternoon, with the help of a Sea-breeze, I ran into seven fathom, and anchored; then carried a small Anchor ashore, and warp'd in till I came into three fathom and a half. Where having fastned her, I made a Raft to carry the Mens Chests and Bedding ashore; and, before eight at Night, most of them were ashore. In the Morning I ordered the Sails to be unbent, to make Tents; and then my self and Officers went ashore. I had sent ashore a Puncheon, and a 36 Gallon Cask of Water, with one Bag of Rice for our common use: But great part of it was stolen away, before I came ashore; and many of my Books and Papers lost.

On the twenty-sixth following, we, to our great comfort, found a Spring of fresh Water, about eight miles from our Tents, beyond a very high Mountain, which we must pass over: So that now we were, by God's Providence, in a condition of subsisting some time; having plenty of very good Turtle by our Tents, and Water for the fetching. The next day I went up to

Water, in the Island of Ascension. 197

to see the Watering-place, accompanied with most of my Officers. We lay by the way, all Night, and next Morning early got thither; where we found a very fine spring on the South-East side of the high Mountain, about half a mile from its top: But the continual Fogs make it so cold here, that it is very unwholesome living by the Water. Near this place, are abundance of Goats and Land-crabs. About two mile South-East from the Spring, we found three or four shrubby Trees, upon one of which was cut an Anchor and Cable, and the Year one thousand six hundred and forty-two. About half a Furlong from these, we found a convenient place for sheltering Men in any Weather. Hither many of our Men resorted; the hollow Rocks affording convenient Lodging; the Goats, Land-crabs, *Men of War Birds*, and Boobies, good Food; and the Air was here exceeding wholesome.

About a Week after our coming ashore, our Men that liv'd at this new Habitation, saw two Ships making towards the Island. Before Night they brought me the News; and I ordered them to turn about a score of Turtle, to be in readiness for their Ships if they should touch here: But before Morning they were out of sight, and

1781



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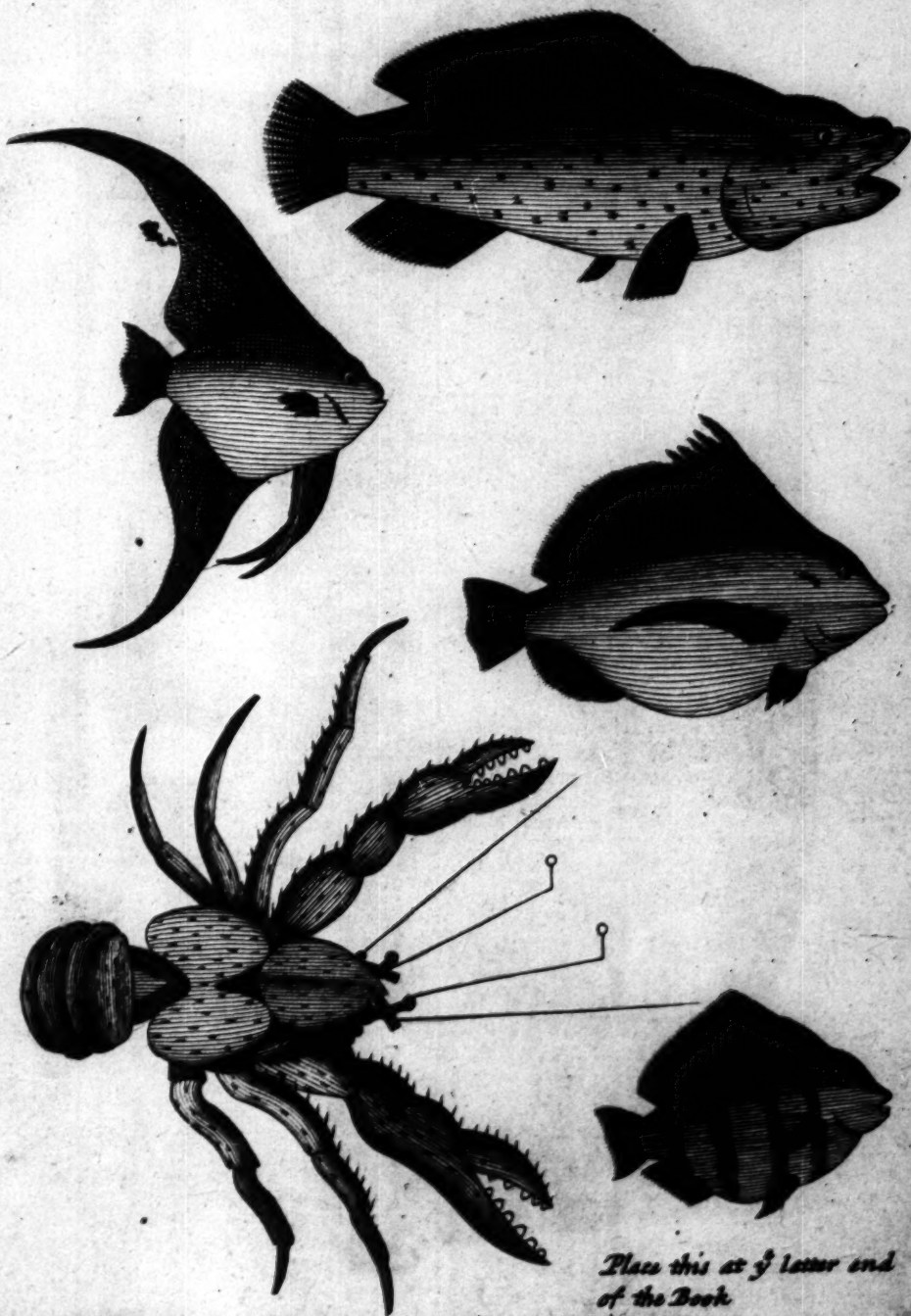
Am. 1700. the Turtle were releas'd again. Here we continued without seeing any other Ship till the second of April; when we saw eleven Sail to Windward of the Island; But they likewise past by. The Day after appear'd four Sail, which came to anchor in this Bay. They were his Majesty's Ships the *Anglesey*, *Hastings* and *Lizard*; and the *Canterbury* East-India Ship. I went on board the *Anglesey* with about thirty-five of my Men; and the rest were dispos'd of into the other two Men of War.

We sail'd from *Ascension*, the 8th; and continued aboard till the 8th of May: At which time the Men of War having miss'd *St Jago*, where they design'd to Water, bore away for *Barbadoes*: But I being desirous to get to *England* as soon as possible, took my passage in the Ship *Canterbury*, accompanied with my Master, Purser, Gunner, and three of my superior Officers.

About a Week after our coming ashore, our Men that liv'd at this new Habitation, saw two Ships making towards the Island; Before Night they brought me the News; and I ordered them to turn about a Point of Turtle, to be in readiness for their Attack if they should touch here: But before Morning they were out of Sight, and

Fishes taken on the
Coast of New
Guinea.

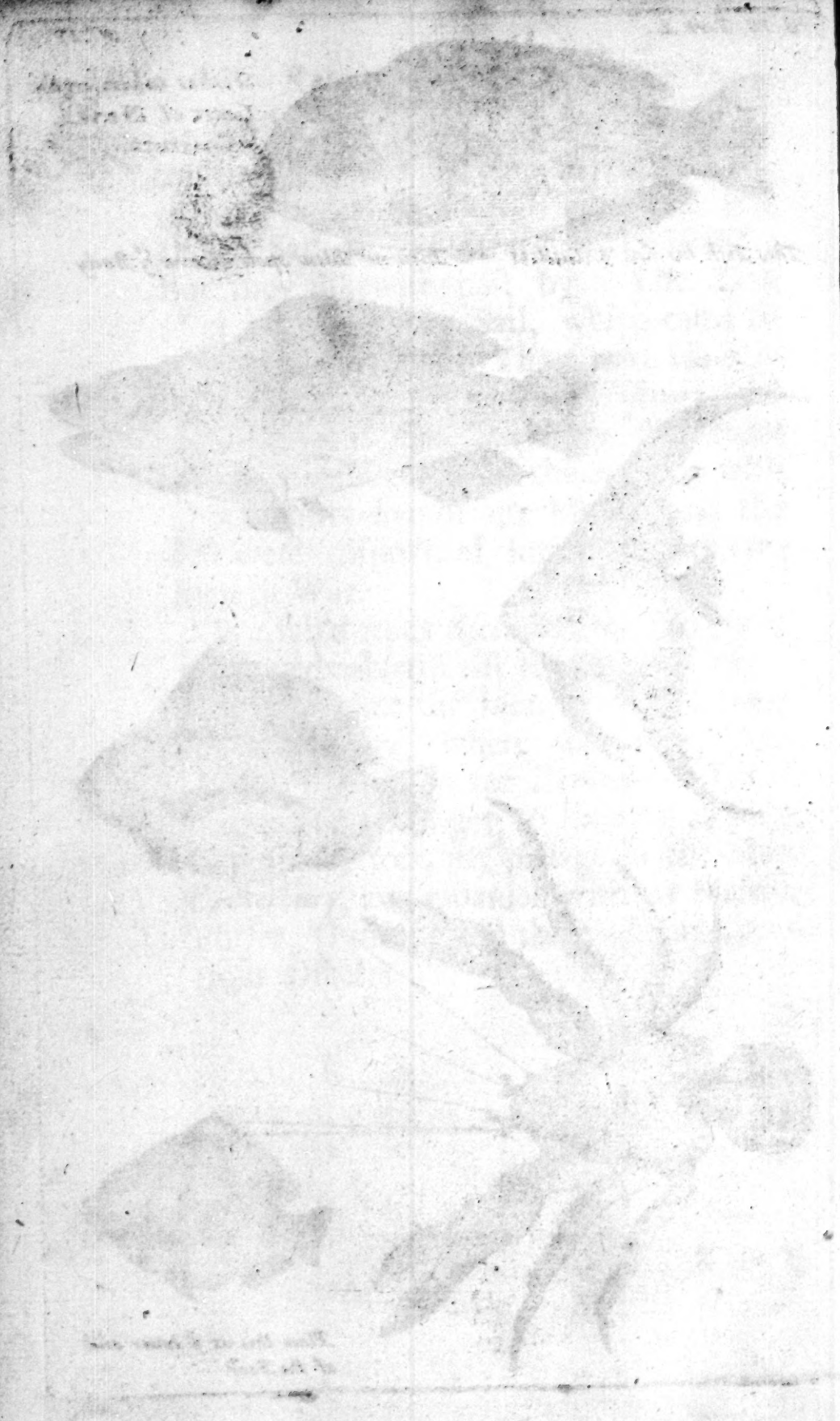
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or, as some think:

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Described in Cap^t Dampier

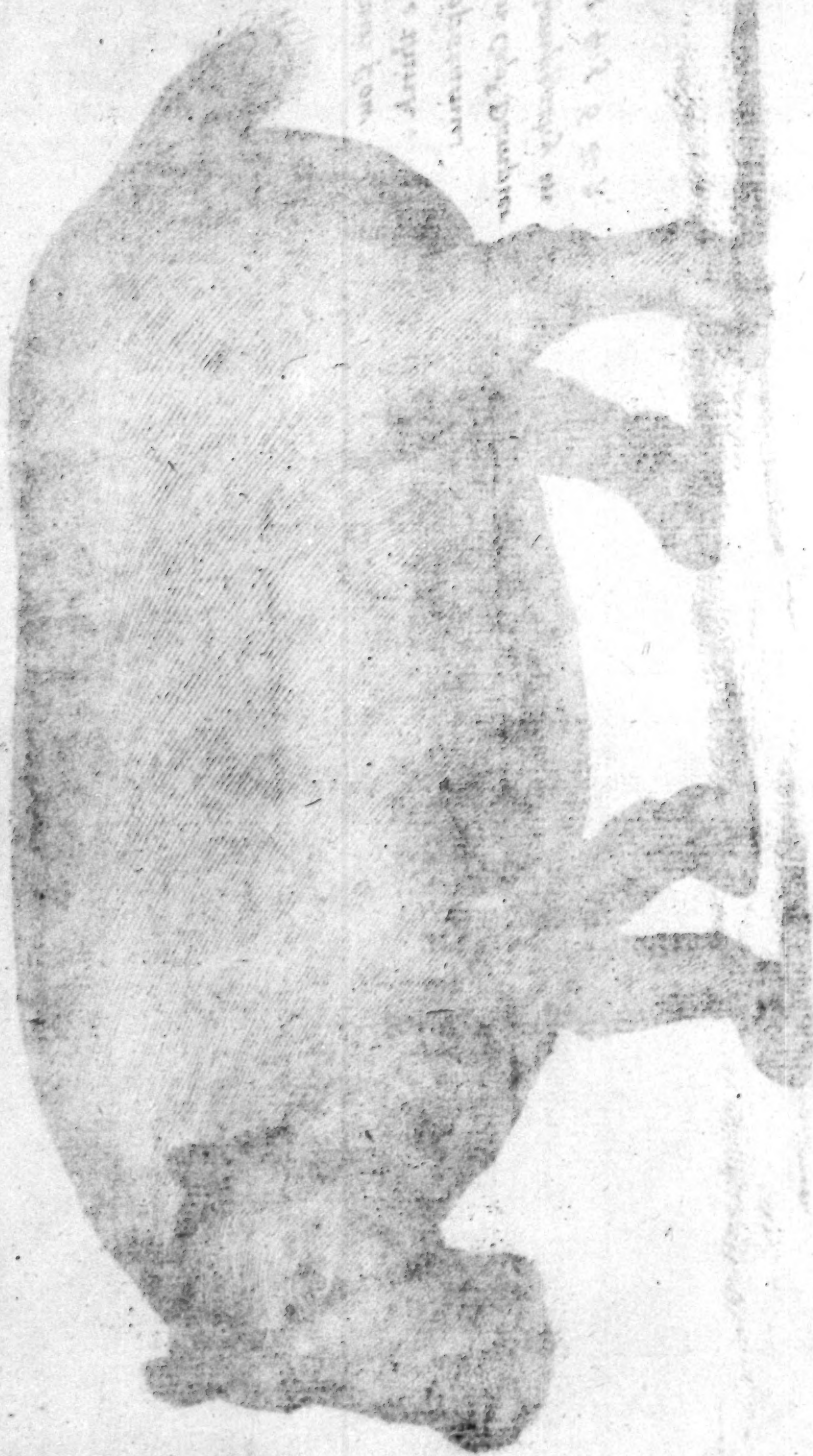
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1800

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